

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



TO-MORROW AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY
"THE SULLIVANS"
with Thomas MITCHELL • Anna BAXTER
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL
NOTE SPECIAL TIMES
ALHAMBRA: 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.
CENTRAL: 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.



LEE THEATRE
TOWN BOOKING OFFICE
W. HAKING & CO. ALEXANDRA BLDG., GR. FL.
BETWEEN 11.00 A.M. AND 5.00 P.M. DAILY



SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.
M-G-M'S GREAT-MUSICAL SENSATION!
Red SKELTON • Eleanor POWELL
In **"SHIP AHOY"**
with Bert LAHR • Virginia O'BRIEN
Next Change: **"THERE IS THE GLORY"**

LEISURE IS JUST A WORD TO DEBORAH KERR

DEBORAH Kerr, the British screen star who travelled 4,000 miles to appear in an American film with Clark Gable, has been in Hollywood only two months but she says she is already looking forward to a rest.

After a typical morning spent working with Gable before the cameras, Miss Kerr took lunch standing up, while a wardrobe attendant fitted a new gown.

"Never in my life," she declared, "did I think things would happen so fast."

Miss Kerr went to the United States to test for the role opposite Gable in the movie version of "The Hucksters," a best-selling novel about the advertising business. Two weeks after she landed in New York she was in Hollywood, competing with five other aspirants for the part. She not only won it but also a seven-year contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios.

"I was nervous during that test, as you can imagine," she said, "but I noticed that Mr Gable was just as nervous, and I felt better."

The actress had never met Gable, although he and her husband, Tony Barley, became friends while Gable was stationed in England during the war.

Director Jack Conway and producer Arthur Hornblow claim they knew Deborah was perfect for the part before she completed her test. "The minute she stepped before the camera we were certain," Conway asserted. "She had such poise and self-assurance. It was a pleasure to watch her in the scene."

Immediately thereafter leisure became a word Miss Kerr seldom used. Hairdress tests, wardrobe fittings, interviews, portrait sittings and a myriad other preliminaries have engulfed her. She says she is excited and happy with all this business of being an important star in another land, but she is also anticipating the respite which will come only when the picture is completed—weeks away.

Miss Deborah Kerr is one of a number who are arriving in Hollywood these days with an auspicious record in the cinema already established. Her film career began in 1939, after many disappointments. Lunching with a friend in London one day, she was seen from another table by Gabriel Pascal, the pro-

ducer-director. He was so impressed that he presented himself. "Let me hear you recite the Lord's Prayer," Pascal requested. She managed it, and Pascal engaged her to portray the salvation Army girl in his film version of Shaw's play, "Major Barbara." Since then she has appeared in some nine English films, of which "Love on the Dole," "The Life of Colonel Blimp" and "Vacation from Marriage" made her known to American audiences.

Now, strangely enough, both Miss Kerr and Pascal are in Hollywood. She and her husband, the son of Sir Charles and Lady Bartley, are living quietly in a rented house in Laurel Canyon, a section of the famous Hollywood Hills. Life is full and busy. But there may be a twinge of wistfulness in the tone with which she says: "I had always heard that time is something Americans don't waste. Now I know, first hand, how true that is."—Associated Press.

34 YEARS IN PICTURES



Harry Carey, whom you see here (centre) with John Ridgely and Arthur Kennedy in "Air Force," now showing at the Alhambra Theatre, plays his 367th part in pictures in this film. Scene shows a tense moment just before the dropping of the bombs.

CINEMA GUIDE

SHOWING TODAY

QUEEN'S—Dolly Sisters.
KING'S—The Magic Bow.
ALHAMBRA—Air Force.

NEXT CHANGE

QUEEN'S—Days of Glory.
KING'S—Ziegfeld Follies of 1946.
ALHAMBRA—South of Tahiti.

GLAMOUR GIRLS

"The Dolly Sisters," 20th Century-Fox's sparkling new Technicolour musical starring Betty Grable, John Payne and June Haver, and based on the story of the two top glamour girls of a generation ago whose lives and loves were the talk of the world, is showing at the Queen's.

In the gay story of the fabulous sisters who set a world aflame with their song and dance, and broke a million hearts, Betty Grable is seen in the role of Jenny Dolly, with June Haver as her equally talented sister, Rosie. John Payne, in his first screen appearance since being honourably discharged from the Army Air Force, is seen in the role of a young song-and-dance man whose romantic link with Jenny constantly threatens to break up the sensational sister team.

The story opens in 1904 with the Dolly Sisters' arrival in New York from Hungary as children who dance for their supper in a little restaurant in Manhattan's East Side, and goes on through the dazzling era when the daring sisters enthralled America and the European continent with their musical and romantic exploits.

SONGBIRD



No pictures scheduled, but when Bing Crosby makes a July and August tour of Europe he will use English talent to help him make gramophone records. Bob Hope will be in Britain about the same time, and they will get together to make at least one record.

Olsen and Johnson, whose mad antics drew almost £20,000 for the first week in a New York night club, got as their share just under £5,000—a record in their 34 years as partners.

NOW SHOWING **KINGS** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

A STORY OF ROMANCE, ADVENTURE

AND EXQUISITE MUSIC
J. ARTHUR RANK
presents

"THE MAGIC BOW"

LOVE LIFE OF PAGANINI,
WORLD FAMOUS VIOLINIST

with
STEWART GRANGER
PHYLLIS CALVERT

and
Joan KENT • Cecil PARKER • Dennis PRICE

VIOLIN SOLOS BY **YEHUDIN MENUHIN**

A GAINSBOROUGH PICTURE — RELEASED BY EAGLE-LION
ALSO LATEST GAUMONT BRITISH NEWS

TO-MORROW AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY

Stunning... Glamorous... and Strangely Exciting

LORETTA YOUNG in

"THE MEN IN HER LIFE"

with Conrad VEIDT • Dean JACGER — A Columbia Picture



COMBINED SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT

Presents

The Sparkling Swing Revue

LIVE in Jest

with BERNARD GORDON

And his JIVING JESTERS

JACKIE NORMAN and All Star Cast

Produced by PAT KAY

BY PUBLIC DEMAND

WED., THUR., & SAT., 2nd, 3rd & 5th APRIL

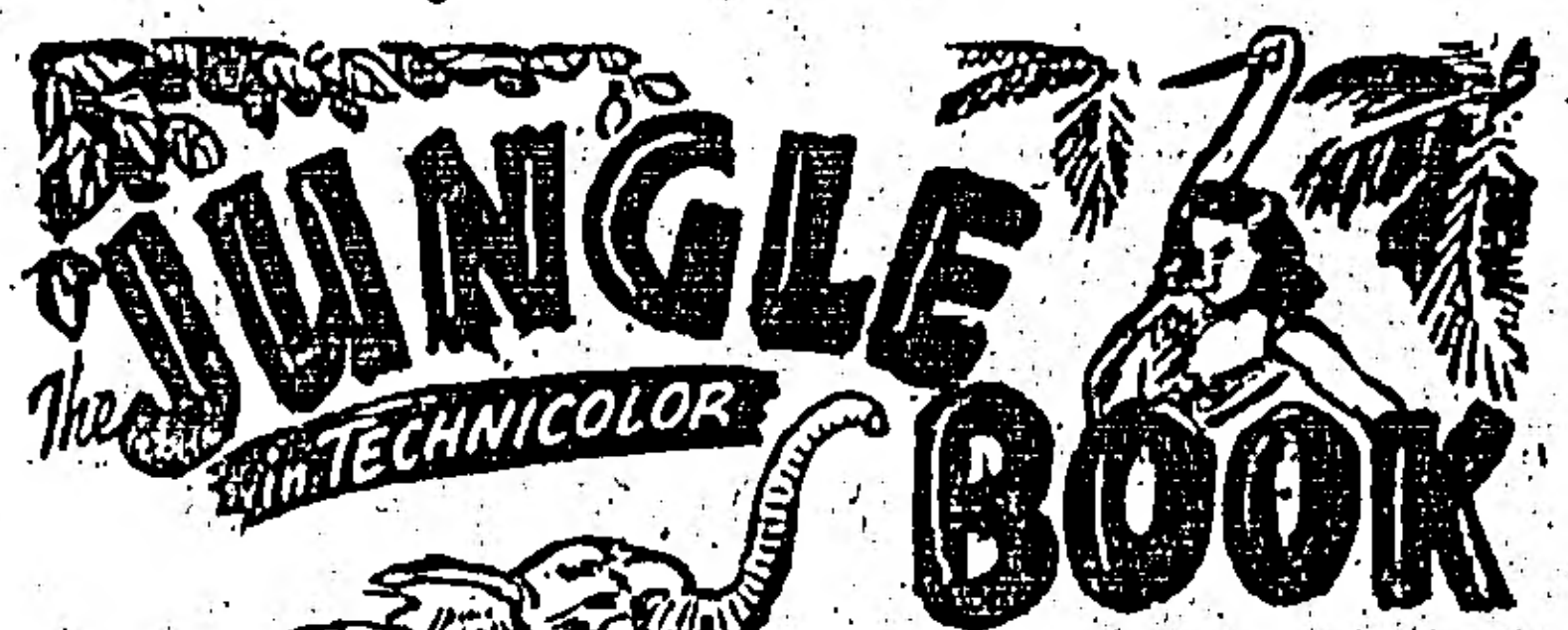
AT 7.30 P.M.

BOOKING HOURS: 12 p.m.—2 p.m. 4 p.m.—6.30 p.m.

TELEPHONE: 58335

ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.15—9.15 P.M.
THE FIRST JUNGLE PICTURE IN TECHNICOLOR!



SPECIAL MORNING SHOW TO-MORROW AT 12.30 NOON

Tyrone POWER in "MARK OF ZORROW"

— SHOWING TO-DAY —

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

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AMERICAN COMMENTARY

by ARTHUR WEBB

IT WASN'T SO SMART TO WIN

WHAT'S new? That's the question with which my old friend Hannen Swaffer often greets his friends. And surprising indeed are some of the answers he receives—and the scoops he obtains. But that's his story.

Recently I have been trying his technique on some of my American acquaintances and the results, if not sensational, are newsworthy.

What's new? retorted the White House correspondent of a New York paper. Well he had been talking to some Republican leaders and they are more than a little worried. They are not so sure, the correspondent told me, that winning the election was such a smart thing after all.

They see that they cannot redeem their election promises to cut income tax by 20 percent and still balance the Budget. And they are wondering if they will lose the 1948 Presidential election if they really get tough with Labour.

The Big Business interests would like them to do that, but Senator Taft and a few of the other leaders know that they have no chance of getting back again if they do not get a big slice of the workers' vote in all the big cities.

And you can take it that there is something in the talk about running Eisenhower for Presidency. He is a younger man than General Marshall—and a better mixer.

Most of the others who want to get into the White House are a pretty dull lot. The public will want someone with some personality, you know, and like his hit.

The Publicity Agent

WHAT'S new? echoed the publicity agent for a big motor car company. Nothing at the moment, but you just wait. Some of these dream cars we have been talking about may begin to appear on the streets within eighteen months.

They will be streamlined and air-conditioned, have supercharged engines, electric brakes and independent rear-wheel suspension with two-way radio telephones.

Sure, we promised all this while the war was on, but we have been too busy catching up with old orders to put new models into production. Now we are really seriously thinking of getting down to business.

You can expect body panels, bumpers and fenders made of plastic. Many new cars will be lighter in weight and much cheaper than present models. We may even copy the British and make small cars that do fifty miles per gallon for use in the cities.

We think there is a market for a small town car and that people will also buy heavier ones for long journeys on the rough roads. Oh, yes, we want to revive the old Coolidge slogan: "Two cars in every garage." Depression? That's a word we never use in our business, you know.

The Phone Girl

WHAT'S new? parried my telephone girl. Just another delay on the Washington line to New York. They are the most talkative people in the world up there.

Do you know that on a dull day they make twelve million telephone calls? The other week when they really got excited there were more than fourteen million. They tell me that was four million more than the previous record. Gee! Do you know that they have three million six hundred thousand telephones, almost one for every three persons.

And they say they have a waiting list of another four hundred thousand.

The Plumber

WHAT'S new? muttered the plumber who called to fix the leaking tap. Did you hear they are bringing out a brand new electric tap that turns cold water into hot?

It weighs only a pound and it's fixed in a few minutes. Or maybe you would like a magic mirror door. It's something that will let you see people outside, but they won't be able to see you. You won't have to open it for unwelcome guests.

Or, perhaps, you would be interested in a freezer? It weighs no more than a flat-iron and will make a pint of ice-cream in ninety seconds.

You just pour in a few ice cubes, some ice cream mix and turn the handle. They say it is so simple that a child can use it. You can bet they will in my home if I ever get one.

The Secretary

WHAT'S new? replied my secretary. The answer is I have managed to buy butter at seventy cents a pound—about three and fourpence in English money—and they were asking me five shillings for a few weeks ago.

Prices of meat and other things are beginning to come down because people like myself haven't been buying them. So I suppose there is something in this consumer resistance idea that they are talking about after all.

You would be surprised how polite some of the shopkeepers are becoming. That's certainly something new.

PAUL HOLT

Thinking Aloud

THE TERRORIST

HE was a little man, a free mover, with large, frank brown eyes behind big spectacles. When he sat down he crossed his legs so that one ankle rested easily on the other knee. His dark moustache was carefully luxuriant.

Before he came in my head said in a low voice: "I want you to observe him closely. He is one of the most charming men you ever met; every body likes him. He is a terrorist. He is a member of Irqun Zvui Leumi."

He shivered, then decided to be bold. "Er, you aren't a member of a terrorist organisation by any chance, are you?" I asked in a gay voice.

His big brown eyes regarded me warmly. "Oh, no. I am a member of Hagana, the Jewish Defence Army. I do not believe in terrorism," he said, much as a man might say tomatoes don't agree with him.

We found we both didn't agree with terrorism. In ten minutes he was calling me Paul. He had a solution of the Palestine problem which sounded so sweetly reasonable I found myself agreeing with him. The Government are dolts. It involved partition and the securing of British military bases in southern Palestine.

When he left we were promising to meet each other in Paris, where he knows of a little restaurant.

"Well, what did you think of our terrorist?" asked my host.

"I liked him," I said, blushing miserably.

Life is so confusing these days, don't you think?

COLLEGE QUIZ

MY son came down from Cambridge the other day. He had been sitting for a scholarship. One of the questions he tried to answer was: "What good do you think will be done by a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Press?"

He told me he answered that such a commission would investigate the influence of advertisers on editorial reporting and policy, and inquire into the desirability of so much power for persuasion and propaganda being in the hands of so few men.

He said that he thought the danger about taking such power away from the men who have it now was greater than in leaving it with them, for the problem of deciding who to give it to was, he thought, insoluble.

As for the danger of advertising influencing the news, I was reading, Monday morning in the Opinion column, "Shop carefully this Christmas. A public which declines to buy provides a wonderful discipline to the seller."

An attitude which advertisers will cling without resentment, I do not doubt, is independent.

IMMORAL TO USE IT? THIS Guinea Pig Controversy shocks me. Doctors wish to withhold the results of inhuman experiments conducted on concentration camp prisoners by the Nazis. They admit that the scientific results of this cruelty are valuable, but think it would be immoral to use them.

Now I am imagining for a moment that I was a prisoner of the Nazis and they threw me in a freezing tank for six hours to prove that the human body can lower its heat below zero and still live. Or my eyes were gouged out to try an experiment on a child born blind.

I suffered. I am useless now. Is my suffering to be useless, too? If I were a wraith from Belshazzar's Feast, I would haunt these mad doctors. Who are they with their queasy consciences to spurn wisdom? Are they trying to buy their tickets to Paradise?

GRANNY GOVERNMENT

HOW grannified is our Government becoming? Public announcements warn us not to use a certain kind of artificial snow decoration, because if it gets near the food it will give us all the colic-wobblies. Recently mothers were warned not to give messages and use the meat in sandwiches.

When the spring comes they will be telling us not to smell the flowers for fear of hay fever.

FLAGS IN HEAVEN?

MOTHERS are writing to the papers complaining that their sons, who died bravely in the war, are left to lie in enemy territory. They want their bones removed from German soil and brought to rest in England.

Now what does this mean? Does patriotism go beyond the grave? Are there flags out in Heaven?

THE PARKERS

by HODGES



JU-JU: The witch doctors who condemn men to death

by GERALD SCHEFF

PARLIAMENT has encountered a strange word . . . ju-ju. The medicine men of Westminster were angered by the sequel to a ritual murder 4,000 miles away on the humid, sun-drenched Gold Coast.

They heard how five natives sentenced to death had been taken five times to the condemned cell in Accra Prison, and on each occasion respite.

The men had been convicted of killing a village chief during the funeral ceremonies for Sir Ofori Atta three years ago.

I was on the Gold Coast when Sir Ofori died, and wrote down at the time: "A head or two will fall during the funeral."

The Paramount Chief of Akim Abukwa was a scholarly man who dispensed Solomon-like judgments in his native court.

Sir Ofori transformed a backward province into a flourishing area with gold, diamonds and cocoa for wealth. He went to England with his big umbrella and retinue, and returned to tell his subjects what lay on the other side of the Great Wall—with an special emphasis on the wonders of tube station escalators.

Shaved heads

When Sir Ofori's body lay in state thousands of men and women shaved their heads bare.

They wept and danced the nights through. Libation of rum was poured into the red soil and a zebu cow was slaughtered.

The Funtom from drums boomed, and the talking drums spoke mournfully across the hills and over the roof of the forest. "Damirfa, du-el! Damirfa, du-el!"

Drummers in neighbouring provinces relayed the news, which spread across the land with the speed of radio.

The body was draped in rich embroidery. There were gold ornaments on Sir Ofori's ears, lips, hands and arms. He wore gold-leaf sandals.

His right hand clasped a gold sceptre. Into his other hand the thoughtful had placed coins to pay Sir Ofori's ferry across the River of Souls.

Tribal soldiers of the Asafu fired their flintlocks. Sixteen widows sang dirges, and the chiefs' sons danced until they dropped from exhaustion.

Secretly, as is the custom, the body was buried in the night by the Nkrumah family, caretakers of the matrilineal stool, symbol of Akan chieftaincy.

Six months later—for African funerals are long and costly affairs—sometimes lasting a year—Akyem Mensah, a sub-chief, disappeared.

He was reported to have been seen with a sword through his cheeks. This is a historic precaution against blasphemy of sacred oaths under duress.

Mensah was undoubtedly slain so that Sir Ofori's Ntoto, or "spirit,"

might have company in its journey to a new shrine.

Efforts to stamp out this custom have only partially succeeded.

Many people disappear in the course of a Gold Coast year. Things are rarely so obvious as when a ju-ju man was apprehended walking through the streets of a coast town with seven heads in a sack.

The handful of white officers who supervise the native police (often superstitious men) have their headaches.

Ju-ju is material black and white magic, in distinction to witchcraft, which is invisible and supernatural. It may take the form of a fetish, a charm, a talisman, or a sacrifice.

I once reached a village up country where the sun beat down on a forest clearing dotted with mudhuts whose walls were crumbling and burned to parchment colour. Mosquitoes and tsetse flies abounded.

There I met a harassed headman who told me he had arrested a young man of the tribe.

He was accused of preparing medicine "to destroy souls" following the death of an old woman.

It was a plain case of poisoning, but this was the headman's vexed problem. "I know not whether to fine him or send him away to prison."

Many educated West Africans, though they detest the licence for evil which accompanies ju-ju, agree that it is unwise to eradicate so deeply practices in which native religion plays so great a part.

Sacred rivers

Primitive Gold Coast people believe that Nyame (the Sky-God) delegates his earthly powers to lesser gods (the abosom), whose shrines are the sacred rivers and groves, tall trees or giant rocks.

Ancestor-worship is also important. Food is always laid at the table for the revered who died long ago (it disappears too!).

Next is the fervent belief in Su-man or fetish.

A native police sergeant I knew kept sacred waters, root powder, and an egg inside a brass bowl in his locker to protect him from ju-ju spells.

He told me that if the egg burst it meant another was thinking evil towards you.

A trickle of black powder—or a twisted chicken-bone outside an African home may spell death.

I have seen the power of suggestion on the untutored native mind. Ju-ju may be a form of auto-suggestion or even self-hypnotism from fear. I have met long-resident whites who do not scoff at ju-ju powers.

One showed me bluish weals all over his body where he had allowed natives to cut him with a knife and pour herbal powders into the bloodstream—the 99 antidotes to ju-ju.

Many heirs to chieftains undergo this ceremony before initiation.

The strangest case I investigated concerns the ju-ju called Agyalawa, and how it brought death to the man Atta, who called himself Joseph.

He was a mission schoolboy who became a native court official.

In a case where tenant farmers resisted the imposition of a tax upon their cocoa-palm by a village chief, Joseph spoke against the greedy headman, who was displeased.

Next day the chief's four fetish priests went to a compound, where they carved a miniature coffin.

Then they fashioned a small scarf-fold from which something dangled.

Leopard cult

Seven miles away Joseph, complained of a painful swelling in the neck and went to bed. He died three weeks later.

He could not swallow and the milk we gave him returned through his nose, a son told me.

The key to this true story, I think, is that despite his Christianity Joseph remained an African with Africa's superstitions.

Care had been taken that he knew of the ju-ju. I ascribe his death to fear.

Most horrible of all ju-ju is the Cult of the Leopard, which recently broke out afresh in Nigeria. Victims of mass-murder are torn as if by leopard claws, and the practitioners wear steel hooks on their arms.

"Sunday" was a Kroo boy from Liberia. He came to the police at Takoradi saying that he trembled for his life.

For offending a tribal custom he had been ordered to sail home. There, he was told, he must drink sea water.

The Kroos say that if you drink this native concoction at ceremonial trials and live, you are innocent of any crime.

Most was wood ritual drinkers, however, are proved decisively guilty—and decisively dead.

Strange sequel to "Sunday's" story is that one day, of his own volition, he boarded a ship to go home. Witnesses said he seemed to be in a trance.

I once talked to a ju-ju man. When I called at the native police station in a small township a shaking constable informed me the ju-ju man was in a cell.

I inspected the scrawny, wizened individual and noticed his cell door was unlocked.

Explained the constable: "He is a powerful ju-ju man and could walk through the walls. What use to keep the door locked?"

Provincial commissioners still audit village accounts in which they read as an item of expenditure—"Pacification of the gods."

Fowl sacrifice

The ju-ju of Lake Bosomtwe is known to dislike metal, so the boats do not have rowlocks and the fishermen spurn steel hooks.

Miners sacrifice fowl to the underground gods before they will open a new seam.

Takoradi's modern airport could not be built until libation of rum had been poured into the red-ochre soil.



West African ju-ju man in ceremonial dress.

Fetish priests (Kofu) are trained by a seven-year apprenticeship in the bush.

The third link in the queer chain which mikes ju-ju with healing and sorcery with religion is the magician (Nkonyaye).

Medicine men hold an annual convention, usually in the sandy Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. It is said the greatest African ju-ju man is a centenarian, Dabunamoso of Aboahy.

Reported master of the Japa ju-ju—the power to deflect bullets from their course—legend says he is celibate because only a woman can destroy his powers.

Natives say he lives in a mud-house decorated with skulls and human skin.

Here are more ju-ju stories—The barman of a European club stopped smiling when he heard singing outside. He found members of his clan in deep mourning—for him!

Shaking with fright he returned to the white men what had happened. He died not long after.

Life saved

An African soldier was taken to a British military hospital. The M.O.s could do nothing wrong until native orderly said: "He ju-ju victim."

The man's life was saved when he was convinced that a syringe, containing only water, held a ju-ju more powerful than that his enemy had placed on him.

Most drastic antidote was that prescribed by a medicine man in Sekondi—a potion to be drunk with pieces and scrapings from every item of furniture and clothing in the victim's house, including sandals.

Ju-ju and witchcraft, apart, the people of the Gold Coast are sunny-natured, with beautiful songs and legends.

They have wise and witty proverbs. Two of my favourites are: "You cannot impede the flight of a bird by tearing down bridges," and, on polygamy—"A man, with five wives has five tongues."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

By PHYLLIS BENTLEY the well-known author

A FAMOUS weekly in Britain, "Time and Tide" has recently held a competition for a paragraph purporting to give details of life in 1946, written as though composed in 1906, the details all to be just slightly wrong, as alas historical details of this kind so often are.

The prize-winning entries gave an amusing hotch-potch of Bread Unit and Squanderbug and Bevin Boy as seen through the mists of 50 years; the resulting picture of British life was ludicrously distorted, nothing at all like the real thing. It occurs to me that the mist of distance may distort in similar fashion, leaving a false impression on the minds of friends and relatives overseas, and that it may be worth while giving a few odd details of life in this country which I have noted recently, and which are truly significant and indicative of post-war Britain.

As I was being driven through Glasgow the other day—in a thick fog, by a woman, doctor, a specialist in children's diseases—there, loomed up in front of us a horrid, with an enormous, a high, a massive, a truly towering load. "It's as big as a house," said my companion. "One of the new prefabs, you know."

Now in the great forested countries of the world the sight of a sectional wood house travelling the roads to its destined site is not unusual; but in Britain, the land of stone and brick, such a thing was never seen before this postwar period. The sight sent me to the latest housing figures; I see that by the end of October 1946, 110,438

houses had been completed, in the proportion roughly of 10 new temporary houses of steel or wood (prefabricated, whence "prefab.") to four of the ordinary permanent type.

LEEDS' CUT

AS the train which bore me from Scotland to Yorkshire approached the city of Leeds, the time being between three and four in the afternoon, I saw that Leeds was having that post-war phenomenon known as electricity cut. Houses and factories lay dim in the twilight; only here and there a gas light shone redly through the haze. Leeds was very cross about this cut, protesting vigorously that the city had received insufficient warning and had lost valuable production hours; as a result it is proposed in future to sound the former air-raid siren when consumption threatens to overtake production; everybody in hearing is then to cut their consumption to a minimum immediately, so as to keep the factories running at full power. The all-clear signal will be given when the danger-point is passed. At the thought of resuming the sirens the nation gives a very grimace.

However, Mr. Shinwell, Britain's Minister of Fuel and Power, takes a somewhat different view of the situation. He says that the nation's need for electricity is an evidence, as he says, of industrial progress; the production of coal is rising every week and it is only a matter of time before new gas and electricity plants overtake the nation's needs. Meanwhile, as two bars of a radiator equal three looms in electricity consumption, switch off to help the export trade!

NEEDED FOR EXPORT

AN amusing sign of the spread of understanding about the vital necessity of exports in the emergence of the subject

WORK TO START ON NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS

The building of the new House of Commons, the foundations of which are now complete, will begin almost immediately, says United Press.

The new building will cost in the neighbourhood of £1,000,000 and will take between two and three years to complete.

The former House of Commons was reduced to rubble and ashes on the night of May 10, 1941 in a German air raid. The authorities have still not discovered how the House, covering an area 90 feet wide and 170 feet long, was so completely demolished. Whether it was one high explosive bomb or an oil bomb or several bombs that were dropped on the building has never been established.

Warm Cream Stone Used

Not a piece of stone, timber or metal of the demolished building will be used in the new. The old House of Commons was built of Anston stone, London granite at its away to such an extent that external repairs cost £1,000,000—as much as the new building will cost.

Most of the new stone will come from Clapham, in Rutlandshire. It is warm cream in colour, and was recommended by Ministry of Works experts to the Select Committee as being the most suitable. It has not been used for any large building in London, but its durability has been established by repairs, who have used it to patch the fabric of the Houses of Parliament and other London buildings.

In the new House of Commons there will no longer be scenes of members sitting in each other's laps which used to occur during the old days during crowded debates. The architect, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, has provided for 615 seats compared with 744 in the old Chamber.

Traditional Dimensions

The architect has preserved the traditional dimensions and essential features of the House. Thus the sense of intimacy and almost conversational form of debate encouraged by the dimensions of the old chamber will be maintained.

Among improvements in members' accommodation are two floors below the Chamber, the upper one comprising 14 individual Ministers' rooms, a large conference room and spacious lobbies. The lower floor has been planned for members' use, comprising a spacious lobby or lounge, two conference rooms, 10 rooms for interviewing constituents, and 25 small secretarial rooms.

A new suite of offices is provided for the reporters, a separate room for the Empire Press. A large number of additional telephones and call boxes for members and reporters have been provided.

Footnote To History

Twentieth Century-Fox studios spent US\$18,000 constructing a replica of the coach in which King Charles II rode on State occasions in 1660.

The coach was for use in filming the picture, "Forever Amber." But when it was completed it proved too heavy for horses to draw at the rapid pace which the action of the story required.

Intrepid studio mechanics thereupon installed a motor in the rear of the coach. Now a special driver is necessary to keep the motor-powered vehicle from pushing the horses, says Associated Press.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Well, maybe I'm not as romantic as Tyrone Power or Charles Boyer, but I might be if I had Hedy LaMarr or Ingrid Bergman to inspire me!"

SATURDAY
FEATURE

WOMANSENSE

BEAUTY QUIZ

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Here's a Beauty Quiz from me to you. Do you select colours that flatter your face and your figure? Do you ever think before you buy necessities? Will they go with the clothes that I have? Are they suitable for what I do, where I go?

Do you buy a hat just because it's pretty? Do you stop to consider the way that you wear your hair, the type of clothes that you will wear with it? Do you select a hat to "frame" your face?

Do you keep your gloves clean or do you say, "Oh, it doesn't matter," and go on wearing gloves that need cleaning and with the fingers in need of repair?

Do you forget to put on your powder base and go out looking "blochy" and shiny?

Do you forget to wear the necessities that make you look well groomed, such as a string of pearls, a bracelet, a clip?

Do you comb your hair in public? Are you always late for your appointments?

Do you really look into your mirror when you are putting on your make-up?

Do you apply your lipstick carefully, placing a tissue between the lips to remove excess lipstick? Think over these questions.

Your Quiz to Me

What perfume best suits a blonde?—Light flower fragrances. What shade of eyeshadow is most becoming to a brown-eyed girl?—Green eyeshadow gives depth to Brown eyes.

Must eyeshadow be matched to the colour of one's eyes?—No, it is more "eye appealing" to match it to the colour of your dress or to an

necessary. Example—Purple eyeshadow is lovely when a bunch of violets is worn at the throat. Green gloves can be cleverly accented by Green eyeshadow.

Teen-agers!

Mother won't mind this make-up

by Jill Morrison

WHEN father or mother say to their 14-year-old daughter, "Take that 'muck' off your face"—it may be a bit harsh on make-up, but up to a point, they're right.

There's something about cosmetics on the very young skin that makes the wearer look precocious rather than attractive. The early teens are probably the only time in a girl's whole life when she can be independent of any help in this respect—and still look her best.

And when mother says "muck," she's probably remembering how difficult it was, only the day before, to persuade her teen-ager to wash! As I do, she shudders to think what her girl might be doing to her skin—piling stuff on it before she's really learned how to take dirt off. But this doesn't mean that teen-agers shouldn't be interested in their

looks at all. Far from it. This is the time when they should be preparing the foundations of their future good appearance.

It's the time to see that your teeth are white, your hair gleaming, your skin clear, nails well kept and your body graceful.

Your tools for the job? Simply toothbrush, hairbrush, nailbrush. Cosmetics?—A good shampoo, toothpaste, soap and water—all used with enthusiasm.

For the rest, fresh air, plenty of sound sleep and exercise.

A simple hair style, depending on the shine of your hair for its effect, is best for you. Tapered, it will be easily kept tidy. Neatness generally is a good habit you should develop.

ABOVE all, cultivate the habit of washing your face and neck EVERY NIGHT before bedtime.

Don't get a complex about the shine on your nose. On a healthy skin it's attractive. So much so, in fact, that there's a craze in America at present, among older women even, for "buffing" the face after make-up has been applied, to achieve this youthful effect of shine.

Only when it's excessive and due to greasiness need you bother, and in that case powder won't help. It may even cause blackheads and open pores if used carelessly. It is much better to cure the greasy condition.

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The Royal tour evening gowns



Evening gowns in the royal wardrobe for South Africa are elaborately embroidered and jewelled. These sketches by Batterby show:

Left: Princess Elizabeth's Hartnell evening dress, reminiscent of the Stuart period. In soft lime green silk tulle, full sleeves are set low on an off-the-shoulder neckline. Antique gold motifs are sewn at intervals over the entire dress—gold stars and flowers, and sprays of tiny gold leaves and beads.

Centre: Worn over an authentic white silk-covered crinoline frame is one of the Queen's beautiful crinoline gowns.

Made of thick white slipper satin, the wide low neckline and huge skirt is crusted with gold and silver.

Right: One of the prettiest frocks in Princess Margaret's selection of tulle evening dresses. Of crisp white tulle, it is embroidered with delicate opalescent flowers in pink, pale blue and silver.

New York Spring Silhouette

By DOROTHY ROE

"Hussy" styles, daring but discreet, are the news of Jo Copeland's spring fashion collection, shown for members of the visiting fashion press, in New York for the semi-annual style showings.

Miss Copeland, famous for her sleek cocktail suits and dressy afternoon styles, goes in for feminine allure in a big way this season. Gowns which are skin tight through the torso, and adroitly draped to accent hipline and bustline curves.

Drapery, berthes, puffed peplums, hip swathing and cascading ruffles are all employed by the untitled Miss Copeland to dramatise the female form divine. She accents the long torso line prevalent throughout all collections, uses her drapery or flounces placed low on the skirt, and sometimes adds a provocative slit.

Anne Miller shows "white collar girl" styles such as a black and white shepherd's check suit with a green silk blouse, a white collar and black tie. A black silk faille suit has a "dictionary print" blouse and lapels, showing French phrases and their translation.

The collection also features a midly top silhouette, and balloon sleeves on a shantung suit with cocoa bolero and black skirt.

Clare Potter, one of the winners of last year's American fashion critics' award, greets the return of Irish linen with pure joy, and shows a series of summer spectator sports and evening dresses in this glamour fabric.

Her hand-painted cottons are again featured in her collection, in outfits for daytime, playtime and evening, all colourful, original and sexy.

A highlight of her "At Home" outfits is a pink blouse with puffed peplum, worn with black tulle pants. She likes country clothes, being a member of the landed gentry herself, and shows the kind of casual, colourful country dinner dresses that all women love. These often have drawstring necks and waistlines, and are done in splashy hand-painted cottons, which can be laundered with the family wash and still come up smiling.—Associated Press.

Say It With Flowers

— BY QUIZ —



WHEN God put flowers into the world He gave mankind one of the loveliest gifts of all—a gift that is renewed each year with the seasons, as the flowers bloom to delight us with their beauty.

When violets and primroses peep from the hedgerows, and delicate wood anemones hide their fragile beauty in the woods, when blue-

bells spread in a heavenly carpet around the grey and beech trees; and later, when wild roses festoon the hedges and give a bridal air to summer, it is a poor heart that does not beat in thankfulness at this ever-repeated miracle.

Perhaps that is why a gift of flowers has a beauty all its own.

From the willing paws offered from the hot hand of a little child to the rare blooms an admirer sends to his lady, a bouquet retains this magic quality, suggesting a delicate compliment of love and regard.

FLOWERS give beauty to the happy moments of life and often the sad. Their perfumes delight our senses. Their names are poetry—love-in-the-mist, columbine, lily-of-the-valley, rosemary, to mention a few; while for picturesque description, bachelor's button, bird's eye, snapdragon give the quaint quality of a midsummer night's dream.

I am glad our national emblem is the rose, and I am glad all the sweetest things sound sweeter when they are "said with flowers."

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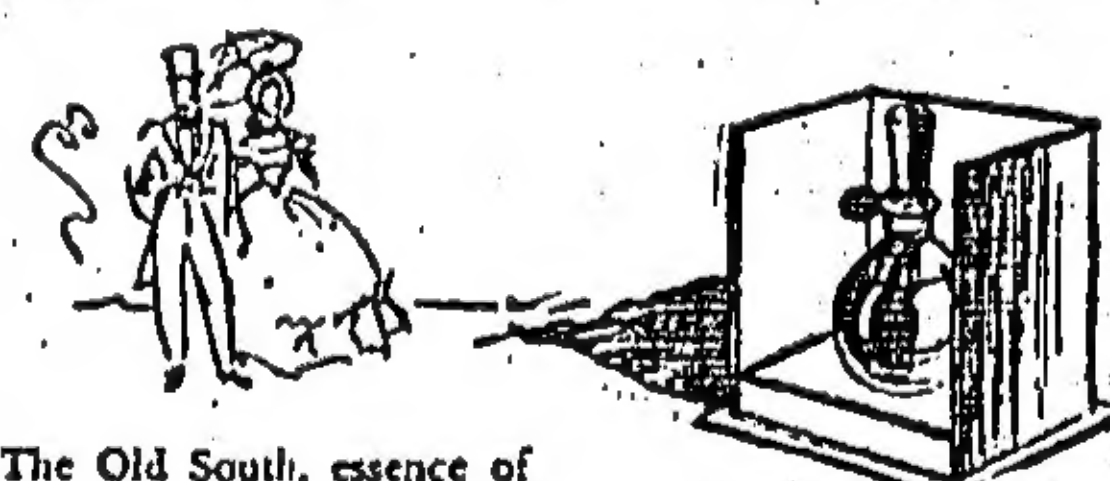
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KEEP DEATH OFF THE ROADS

Six Involved In Traffic Accidents Daily—One Killed Every Other Day

"KEEP Death Off The Roads" is one of the slogans which the Traffic Department may well adopt and have painted prominently along Hongkong's thoroughfares to impress all road users of the present high accident rate and to warn them, whether drivers of vehicles or pedestrians, to exercise proper care and caution.

The necessity for better handling of vehicles by drivers and a greater degree of road sense on the part of pedestrians is admitted by police authorities and responsible citizens generally who have observed with alarm the rise during recent months in the number of road accidents, many of them causing loss of life.

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

"MAKE your excuses," says an article, "courteously, and flatter a little."

For example, Napoleon, Napoleon's Minister, was late for an appointment at the time of Erfurt, when all the kings were hurrying to kiss the Emperor's hand. He said, "My apologies, sir, for being late, but I ran into a mob of kings, and could hardly push my way through."

And talking of Napoleon, a young officer, dazzled by the Emperor's prestige, saw the guard turn out for a German King, and rebuked a small drummer-boy thus: "Gently, gently! It's only a king."

Suet lashes out at inefficiency

CHARLIE SUET is calling for a corps of Food Leader Advisers, to advise Food Leaders how to explain to the public what they are supposed to do if they want to do something they can't do. Sitting in his room at the headquarters of the Society for General Purposes, Suet said: "We have now arrived at a stage in things when whatever can be suggested in any way should be considered for suggestion by any means. It is not always easy to make people understand what is being explained to them about other matters. Therefore I think there is a lot to be done in one way or another both in advice and explanation for whatever may be needed in various things."

Clearing it up

IN answer to a question Mr. Wallhouse said: "In the matter of creating a satellite town, naturally the inhabitants are not consulted. That would be too much like democracy." Mr. Chudge was heard to say: "The Minister is a beast." At that point Mr. Wyllow intervened to say that he was sure they all thought that whatever it was was what was wanted. (Government cheers.) Mr. Colt: And Clara? A Minister: Clara who? Mr. Colt: I was referring to the Communist League of Associated Restrictionists Awards. Mrs. Vobbe: Some dirty cheese importer, I suppose. A Minister: The Hon. Member has no right to assume any such thing. (Opposition cries of "What about steel?") Mr. Calgrove: I shall raise the matter again. Mr. Zazari: Got out of Europe. The House then adjourned.

Ho, I say, look 'ere!

He spends all day stooping above cels in a special tank, to study them. (Morning paper.)

He is head over cels in love with his job "commented a bystander."

"Heels, heels!" corrected a passing member of the Board of Education.

Tail-piece

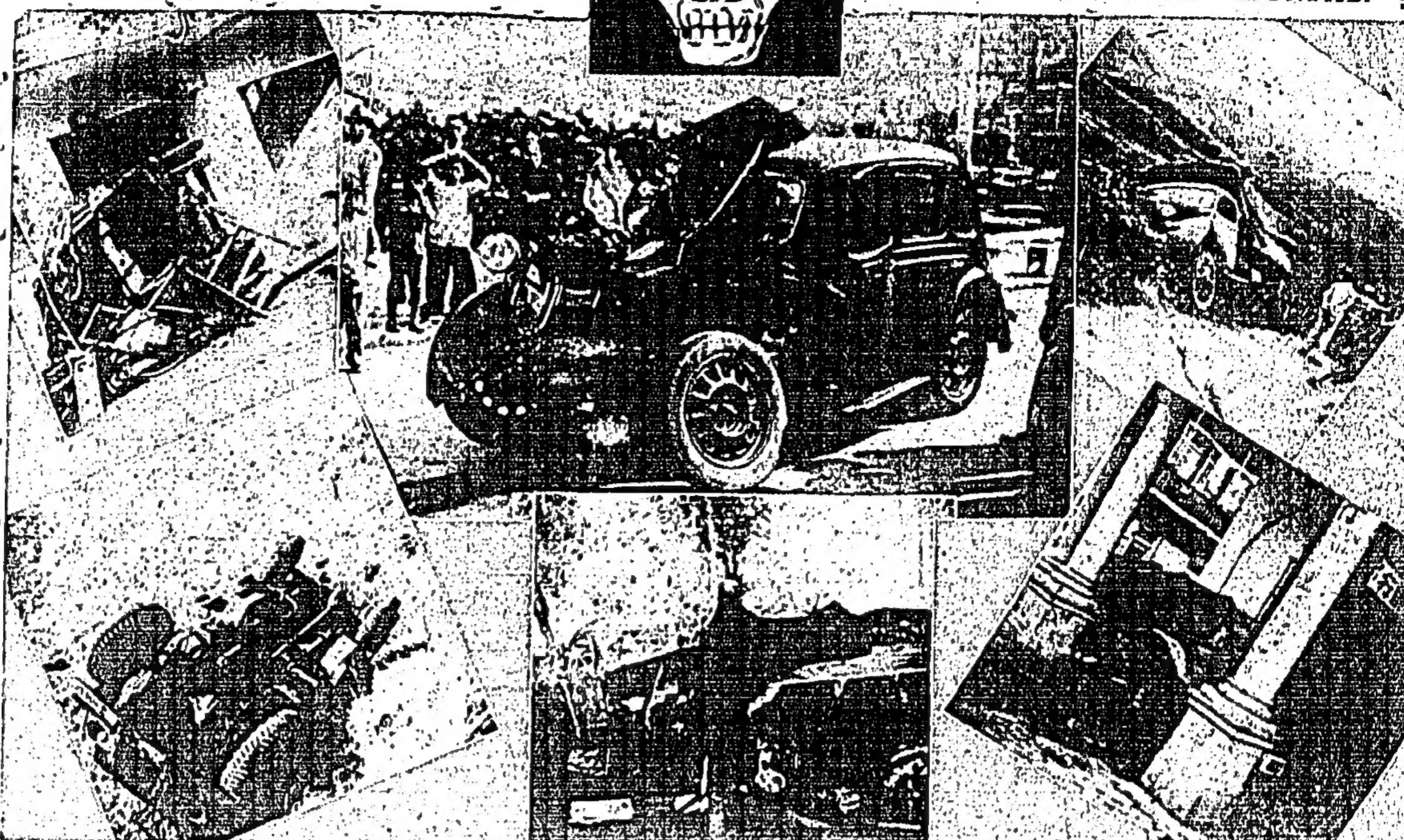
A new optimism is in the air. (Morning paper.)

It consists in telling a tired woman who is advancing inch by inch along a fish queue that she will soon be able to travel faster than sound.

RECENT MOTOR ACCIDENTS IN HONGKONG, KOWLOON AND THE NEW TERRITORIES. PICTURES SHOWING WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN TO YOU IF YOU DO NOT



EXERCISE PROPER CARE AND CAUTION. MANY LIVES WERE LOST IN THESE ACCIDENTS, WHICH ALL HAPPENED DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS.



During the past 12 months, according to official figures, 2,052 persons were victims of traffic accidents. Of these, 177 were either killed outright or died from their injuries; 230 were maimed or otherwise seriously injured, and 1,545 suffered minor injuries.

Compared with prewar, these figures are astonishingly high. It means that every day in the Colony about five or six persons are involved in road accidents, and there is one fatality every other day from such accidents.

An analysis of accident reports shows the main causes are careless driving, speeding, obstruction of roads and jaywalking. There are many drivers who, although able to handle a vehicle, well enough to pass the required test, are inexperienced and possess little or no road sense.

One other frequent cause of accidents is the failure of car drivers to make clear and definite signals, the absence of which is a marked feature at the present time. Many unnecessary accidents have also been caused by people jumping off moving trams and buses in order to try and reduce this type of accident, the police intend to prosecute all such offenders, even if they have suffered injuries.

The last full-scale safety campaign carried out by the police was in 1939. Last year, the Military Administration undertook a comprehensive campaign by the means of press notices, posters and public address talks. That achieved some result for a time, but its good effects soon wore off and the number of accidents again increased.

POLICE figures show that the accident rate has risen steadily in the past year. In March 1946, the total number of accidents recorded was 145. In September last year, the number had risen to 264. The total in February 1947 was 293.

In January and February this year, nearly 250 summonses were taken out in Hongkong and Kowloon. Of these, over 50 were for driving without due care and caution, over 100 for speeding, about 30 for disobeying traffic signals, over 10 for failing to report an accident and over 10 for driving without lights.

There were in the Colony at the end of February 3,693 motor vehicles of all types licensed by the civil authorities. Other types of

vehicles using the roads and licensed included 853 rickshaws (it is known that there are also a large number of unlicensed) and 844 tricycles. The number of licensed rickshaws is about the same as before the war, but the tricycles are an innovation. The authorities are not intending to abolish tricycles, but it is learned that the number may be reduced.

among other things, they are engaged in census taking at different points to determine congestion and other relevant matters; speeding up the installation and repair of traffic lights and signs, and painting the kerbs at crossroads, pedestrian crossings and traffic islands. The painting of the new islands recently completed in Kowloon has been done, and similar work will shortly commence for the whole Colony. In addition, consideration is being given to the matter of controlled areas, and it is indicated that further safety measures for congested areas may soon be instituted. The police are also organising a widespread safety campaign which will be held soon.

All these measures are being taken with a view to "Keep Death Off the Roads," but it is up to drivers and other road users to co-operate to the fullest extent to ensure the utmost safety for everybody.

The traffic authorities are doing everything possible to make the roads safe, and in this connection,

Vets Told: 'Keep Your Uniforms'

Veterans of World War II are cautioned by retired U.S. Marine Corps Gen. Holland M. Smith not to throw their uniforms away.

The veteran of 43 years in the Marines, commenting on world affairs, said he advised "during them off," adding that the United States was "sitting on the edge of a volcano to-day."

"Europe from Finland to the Adriatic is an armed camp. Paraguay is in revolt. The French are having no little trouble in Indo-China. India is seething—and here our isolationists are mounting the saddle again," he said.

Smith said instead of a country tired of fighting, careful reading of what goes on at the peace conference discloses "we are faced with active, implacable enemy of a former ally which commands power as great as that of our own country."—United Press.

SPITFIRES START EASILY AT 40 BELOW

The British Navy Air Arm and RAF have had more success than the Americans with cold weather aviation tests being conducted in Alberta at sub-zero temperatures, according to New York reports.

British airplanes are operating daily in biting cold at Nanaimo, collaborating with Canadian Arctic experts who have been studying cold weather flying problems for the last five years.

The Problem
Most difficult problem of Arctic regions has been rapid engine starting. The Americans up to date have been forced to pre-heat their airplane engines before starting, and this often takes from 10 to 45 minutes.

As a result it has not been necessary for the British to bother with heating anything except the battery.

When the engine starts the fuel tank containing naphtha is turned off, and usual high octane petrol turned on. Spitfires start at 40 below under this process, and Lincoln bombers and Royal Navy Fireflies start at 53 below.

Weekly papers were temporarily suspended in Britain because of the fuel shortage. ... it prompted these lines from the Editor of "Punch."

THE GAMBLE

by E. V. KNOX

IT is difficult not to show a trace of pique when a man breaks the windows of one's house and pulls up all the flowers in one's garden.

It is hard to escape a sense of mild annoyance when he murders one's relations and knocks one down and tramples on one's hat.

I doubt, therefore, whether Mr. Shinwell has made many new friends in Fleet-street, by suppressing weekly papers, for the continuity of any paper is very dear to the childish minds of an editorial staff, especially when the paper has been running for more than a hundred years.

THERE used to be a kind of story in vogue about a certain politician (shall I say 20 years ago?) which ran somewhat as follows: "I was walking along a country road the other day when I happened to see a man lying face-downwards in a muddy ditch. I turned him over first to make quite certain he wasn't—and then I pulled him out and put him on his feet again."

A small spirit lamp, a packet of tea, and a few tins of what we have come to regard as food should preserve the life and happiness of a large part of the population until we have staggered on to what we have come to regard as spring. Why shovel away the snow from the front door? It will melt by itself if you give it time. It is no more permanent than the policy of a Government.

I have seen a suggestion that foreseeing the present crisis the Cabinet should have insisted on cutting down power gradually instead of announcing that industry was in a fine way, and—in the case of the weekly periodicals—allowing them large extra supplies of paper.

But that is to take far too narrow a view of Ministerial responsibility: we are a nation of gamblers, and doubtless the Cabinet, sitting up its weekly pool forms, was always hoping that one day one of its members would strike the winning solution. I incline to think, in the charity of my heart, that with luck Mr. Shinwell might easily have been the happy victor in the Great Policy Pool.

"What are you going to do, Mr. Shinwell, with all that marvellous mass of coal?" asks the curious reporter. And instead of saying "I shall retire instantly and lead a life of leisure," he answers modestly: "I rather thought of buying a tricycle, and a piece of linoleum for the kitchen which we have been wanting for several years. But I shall not give up my job. I shall be at the office as usual, filling up the files with treacle, and dictating new poems to my secretary."

And no doubt the majority of weekly papers whether serious or frivolous are read by the fireside. When the fire is always dying out, or disappearing with a pop, one should escape to the warmth of the cinema, or go to bed and to sleep.

There is a great deal to be said for the latter course, which would enable us to abolish the Hollywood film and the BBC, and I wonder that this Government has not tried to make it more popular. It is far the easiest way to "stagger" the hours of work, and if you throw three million people out of their jobs in Arctic weather, the conservation of heat obtained by not getting up in the morning is enormous.

It could surely be made illegal for more than so many people to waste warmth by leaving their beds on any given day, and officials could be sent round from house to house, to make certain that the new Order in Council had not been disobeyed. The defendant was certainly not snoring when I entered his bedroom, and appeared to be in the position of actually pushing off his bed-down.

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THE ARMY OF THE JUNGLE HOLE.....Final Instalment

FAREWELL TO SHANGRI-LA

by TOM HARRISSON

A final instalment of Tom Harrison's story of war against the Japanese in the Borneo jungle.

UNTIL you've tried to walk from Brunel Bay to our hole in the jungle headquarters at Baico, you just wouldn't believe there could be so many mountains arranged parallel to each other and at right-angles to our line of march.

Our show was made considerably worse by a local native custom. When a hill tribe comes down, there is first of all a big party and feast a week later to celebrate his departure. For the next year, his family will be busy collecting rice, cattle, and gifts to have a much bigger party.

This guests may run into a couple of thousand.

The climax

THE drinking of rice wine may last a week. The climax of the binge is that everyone climbs one of the local peaks and cuts a clearing or ride for 20 or 30 yards along the top of it.

This is the door for the man's spirit to proceed to the after-life. The bigger the party, the more the guests feel obliged to make a bigger door on a bigger and better peak.

And it is common form for the ordinary jungle tracks afterwards to cross through these doors when they go through the range. So, a nice bit of track doesn't interest a hillman. And these cliffs are so long in the leg and powerful in the thigh, they can carry 800lb, or more up the steepest mountain without worrying. I got pretty used to it myself, and ended up by making two doors for my friends' squire—Leader Graham, Packleish, DFC, RAAF, and Major Ben Ellis, British parachutist with over 100 jumps, both of whom were lost when the plane which dropped our original party in March was shot down by the Japs a few minutes later on its way home.

Only a few of the highest and previously unclimbed mountains in Central Borneo for these two doors. That made even my native friends think twice!

Suicide rate

THE short-legged Japs, who had to carry all their own kit, took terrible punishment on the mountains. You are doing very well here if you can march five miles a day. After about 50 miles the odd Jap began to commit suicide. After 100, the suicide rate was roughly one a day.

Of course, we helped them to feel that way, ably assisted by the leeches, the rain and a few special tricks. In most places in Borneo the leeches are a menace. They get worse as you go in. If you are in good shape, the loss of blood doesn't matter much.

When you begin to weaken it makes a difference. Borneo rain is nobody's business. Up in the interior it falls over 200 inches a year, and all the year round.

It generally comes on about three o'clock in the afternoon. If you are wise you start marching at first daylight and start building your jungle-leaf shelters for camp by 2.30. (We never used tents or any other unnecessary equipment.)

'Creepers' bridges

SUDDENLY unaccountably, every stream and river on your track would be in raging flood. These floods can make progress impossible. We, always had secret caches of food, and often knew special ways round difficult ridges or fords.

Better than that, the hill people are wizards at bridge building. Working with a very tough sort of vine or creeper, they can quickly sling a suspension bridge from one river bank to another.

The crossing is not recommended for those who get nervous when they hear the word Dakota.

But it's a lot better than fording a flood or crossing a ridge. Everyone in the interior was on our side. So, as most of the areas the Japs had to cross were unmaped, they usually ended up having no idea where they were.

Mostly they were trying to make for places hundreds of miles away where they believed there were Jap garrisons intact.

To make sure they never got there, we obliged them by making phony tracks. Long before the column approached, a gang of tribesmen would start from a village and cut an entirely new track slightly in the wrong direction, going off into the worst possible country for three or four days, ending nowhere.

Other tracks out of the village would be confused and obscured. Anyway, it's very difficult to find your way out of a village if you don't know, because there are scores of buffalo and wood-gathering trails in all directions.

And there's no such thing as a main road in the interior. All tracks are the same—a squeeze in the rain, a slip in the mud, and a fall in the water. On all tracks plenty of obstacles were provided. A team of natives can fell a 200ft. jungle tree in a few minutes.

It will probably take the best part of an hour to cut a way round. And if you're really clever, you can fell one big tree on a slope and it will start a landslide.

Bamboo traps

TRAPMEN are also ingenious. Trappers favour the trap camouflaged pit with bamboo spikes. In fact, the use of tin, dagger-sharp bamboos of common. Whole

patches of ground on a track and both sides of it are sown with these needles of pain. Nothing shows, but the pressure of the foot drives the spike into the instep.

Of course, we evacuated the whole population and all food supplies ahead of every Jap column.

So, the further they got in, the less food they had. And they had not the native knowledge to live off the jungle.

Nevertheless, I must pay my tribute to their amazing endurance and stamina.

One column of 800 carried on for more than four months, making an average of only two miles a day, and losing a man a mile, and at the end of it 40 were still in fighting condition.

We made it easy for any column in their first stretch away from the coast. It was better to let them get lost.

Our own airfield

ON the other hand, we didn't want them to get very far in case they started interfering with our own supply lines, radio network, or the wonderfully rich and fertile valleys of the Shangri-la uplands, where an army could live at ease for ever. And by now we had our own private airfield.

We had never imagined when we dropped in that an airfield would be a possibility.

But soon after we got in we heard news of a number of American airmen shot down in the interior.

We collected 11 and the question was: What to do with the chaps? They were in a shocking state, with malaria, sores, dysentery and nerves. As it was impossible to walk them out, the only thing was to fly them out. So I decided to build an airfield.

I had one man to spare for the job—Australian Private Griffiths—a wonderful chap.

The native labour supply was unlimited, but no one had the slightest idea of how to set about it.

With a little frantic radio signalling I got a Yank Catalina to drop some buckets and guide us. Unfortunately, the barefoot natives refused to use the spades. They cleared the area with fire and sticks, hands, home-made hoes, and their feet.

By the time the war ended in August we were ready to go home, or to sit in Shangri-la.

Unfortunately, some Japs thought differently.

The men did the shovelling and flattening, the women carried away the muck. As usual, it rained every day, and our embryo airfield soon turned into duckpond.

The combined Australian initiative of Griffiths and bull-dog stupidity of Harrison determined to place on top of the rich mud a runway of bamboo.

In seven days

HUNDREDS of natives cut down the biggest bamboos, which were sliced into strips.

The bamboo was so elastic and strong that it never really sank into the mud.

In seven days we had a strip ready. So two gallant Aussie pilots of an Austercraft, led by Flight-Lieutenant Chennery of Sydney, made the hazardous journey over unmaped and unbroken country. They got in all right.

Ile and I decided to try the first experimental take-off. After tearing through a number of rice fields and leaping a 15ft. bank, we learned the hard way that the runway wasn't long enough.

There had been an error in decoding the radio signal telling us the minimum length. Twenty-four hours later we had laid another 70 yards of bamboo.

Now, with a shuttle service to Labuan, we flew out the Yanks. And we were able to go down and consult with the regular army people, or even go out for the night for a party.

It made a big psychological difference.

One R.A.A.F. type, 6ft. 3ins. Flight-Lieutenant Paul Bartram, an Englishman from Oxford, took charge of the airfield and Shangri-la headquarters.

The place began to become a perfect tourist resort, with brassards coming up for a week-end of the cool mountain air and the strong rice wine.

The fertile valleys teemed with cattle, buffalo, pigs, goats, fowls, fruit and vegetables. The natives grew excellent tobacco and themselves were generous and hospitable.

By the time the war ended in August we were ready to go home, or to sit in Shangri-la.

Unfortunately, some Japs thought differently.

In particular, one large column refused to surrender. After a month they ran out of salt. Then they heard that there was some salt away in the uplands. So they started making for our airfield.

In their rear

BY this time I was around in their rear, with Major Rex Blow, an Australian who had escaped from a Jap P.O.W. camp in North Borneo, become a much decorated meritorious leader in the Philippines, and now came along with me for the fun of it, the war being otherwise over.

Paul Bartram commanded the forces from the Shangri-la end. The Australian paratroop officers had all gone home. Paul knew nothing about soldiering.

I sometimes think, after what I've seen in Borneo, that the less you know about it the better.

As that as it may, when the moment came, Paul stopped the Japs absolutely dead with some of the nicest, if most chaotic, pieces of military tactics I have seen or heard of.

What was left of this Jap column finally gave up on October 31, 1945, exactly four miles from the airfield. During the war no Jap had been able to get within 50 miles. It took the Japs to really shake us up in our Shangri-la.

The war was strictly over now. There were 350 sick Japs on our hands, about as far from civilisation or the nearest military policeman as anyone could be; there was plenty of work left in the interior. As I had been the first person to drop in, I thought I might as well be the last person to come out.

Brave and true

SO, from November 1945 to July 1946 I remained in the lonely and beautiful mountains evacuating Japs, disarming guerrillas and clearing up the mess.

Perhaps I didn't appreciate how lucky I was. At least, not until I hit the coast and the first newspaper hit me.

Up there, we had never heard of UNO or Ernie Bevin, we innocently thought that after the war there would be peace in Europe as in Borneo.

Now I can look back and think of the way those people risked everything to fight for the white man against the Jap.

I hope the British and Dutch Governments will never forget that in Borneo, as in Burma, it was the hill tribes, the so-called "backward" and uncivilised peoples, who proved the truest and the bravest citizens.

"CANDIDUS" ON WORLD POLITICS

Momentous Policy Decisions

DURING the last month, the stage of international politics has revealed fast-moving scenes which have given food for profound thought for most of us. In spite of the earlier promises of the power of the United Nations in settling international disputes without again resorting to war, it has become all too patent that the very term "United" is a misnomer; and it is equally clear that Russia is largely to blame.

The strong and dramatic lead taken by America leaves no room for doubt as to which nation is responsible for the discord which exists in the Council of UNO, and the chain of American announcements and actions, taken in chronological order in so short a space of time, is surely enlightening.

EARLY in the month, MacArthur advocated "a quick and early peace with Japan," and although "economic stability" is as good a reason as any other one rather suspect of the sudden urgency.

About the same time, the United States rejected Russia's plan for the control of atomic energy, but announced its intention of spending \$400,000,000 in the further development of such energy for 1947/8. Shortly afterwards, an American senator asked: "Can America afford to give Russia the opportunity to extend its influence into Greece and Turkey and gain control of the Dardanelles?"

The belief that the senator was "inspired" is confirmed by the momentous announcement made by President Truman which quickly followed, appealing to Congress to assist Greece and Turkey to the extent of \$400,000,000. Said the President: "The peoples of a number of countries of the world have recently had totalitarian regimes forced upon them against their will." A very good reason, presumably, for the United States going over the United Nations Organisation, and indicating in no uncertain manner its lack of faith in UNO and its determination to check the spread of an individualistic doctrine which has already caused trouble in almost every corner of the world.

IN reporting Truman's speech, London commentators stated: "The gloves were off in Washington and Moscow today (March 12) when the most forthright pronouncements of the postwar of President Harry Truman and Mr Ernest Bevin challenged the Soviet Union on its relations in Eastern Europe and Germany."

Backing up her policy—and one cannot believe that it is bluff—America discussed the question of aid to Hungary and troops for Greece and equipment to Turkey. The British Parliament granted £19,000,000 to Greece (without taking a vote in order "to help keep that country's forces to maintain order." Against whom? Do not let us delude ourselves. Against Russia and Communism!

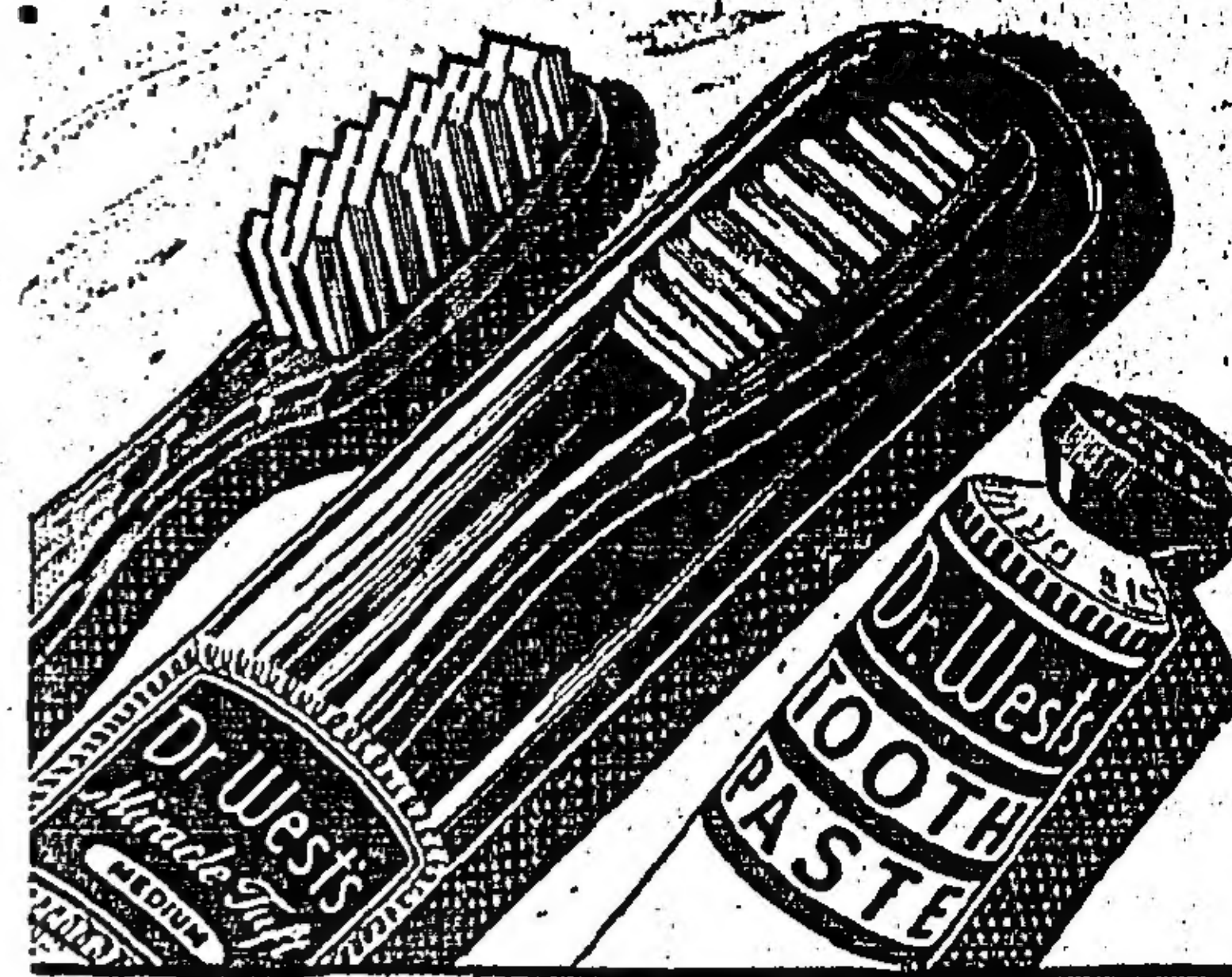
As recently as March 18, the U.S. Ambassadors to Greece and Turkey were recalled for consultations. Why?

As the result of America's intervention, Turkish spokesmen told the United Press that "...the peace-loving Turkish nation, which is deeply attached to democratic ideals, is ready to defend its independence against aggression." Still later, and all within the framework of the American decision, the U.S. sent a task force to Greece and Turkish waters, including the strategic Dardanelles. The State Department called for speed on the President's programme to halt the spread of Communism. In the Far East, \$600,000,000 have been voted for economic assistance in Korea by the U.S., and in connection with this, American spokesmen stated: "In Korea, as nowhere else in the world, the U.S. and the Soviet Union face each other directly."

SUCH is the review of recent events. The strength of purpose behind American policy, which obviously has British backing, cannot be ignored. It is realised that in Europe, Russia supports a strong Germany, and this fact in itself is surely significant.

Sifting the momentous facts which emerge from a close study of the present-day international situation, it is impossible to escape the view that America, at all costs, is determined to check the spread of the Communist doctrine. Her own great country has suffered enough from the infiltration of Communist agents, and she realises that the time has come to indicate in no uncertain terms that she is not going to allow her own precious conception of liberty to be shattered by the doctrine diametrically opposed to her ideals and the ideals of every liberty-loving American, British and American, stand or fall together when it comes to the question of asserting once and for all their determination to champion the cause of Peace and Liberty. No nation has ever endeavoured by fair means or foul to foist its particular ideas upon Russia and it is now evident that, thanks to the lead given by the United States, Russia will not be allowed to foist her own mode of mass control upon liberty-loving nations.

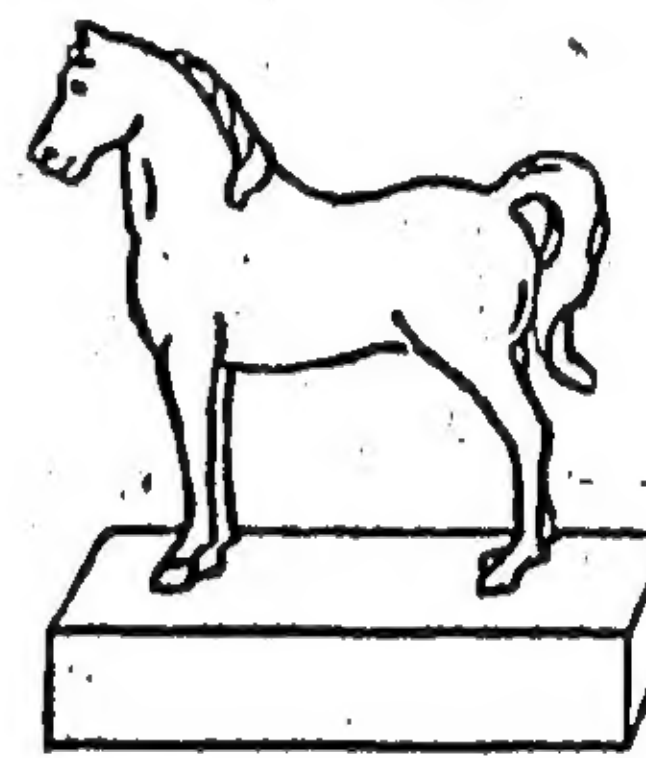
And so the scenes change. The final act will reveal the future of international relations, and above all, decide whether freedom of nations and individuals shall be preserved.



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Labour Government Safe For Many Months To Come

By LAWRENCE MEREDITH
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Britain's Labour Government is safe for at least 18 months from attack by the Conservative Party, which believes no crisis serious enough to overthrow its opponents will arise in that time, a consensus of Tory leadership shows.

Conservative leaders believe their first opportunity to overthrow Prime Minister Clement Attlee's government will come only when the results of the nationalisation of transport become evident. They believe this bill, now before the House of Commons, will cause a greater strangulation of industry than the present fuel and power crisis.

Conservatives in Parliament will make no 100 per cent attack against the Government for 18 months to two years, when they expect the nationalisation of transport to bring "chaotic result."

Conservatives are not prepared for a general election now and will not be for a year and a half to two years. Their machinery for a nation-wide campaign was allowed to get rusty when the Labourites piled up their heavy Commons majority 19 months ago. Furthermore, the Conservatives are not sure they have properly qualified men to form a Cabinet to take the country away from Socialism.

Feeling Against Churchill There is a growing split in the Conservative Party against the leadership of Winston Churchill, which was glossed over at the party convention at Blackpool last autumn but still exists.

This speculation is based on the opinion of some of the foremost Conservative leaders, and comes as the world's newspapers talk of the "looming" Labour Government because of the economic crisis. It also comes at a time when the Conservative central office claims that result of municipal bye-elections last November showed that the Party had gained 1,000,000 votes from the Labourites over the previous city tallying.

Some Conservative leaders believe the Labourites may stay in office for many years, and come as the Party widely known Tory said: "Few people among the middle and

upper classes realise what a complete social revolution the last election precipitated. The Labour Party has the bit of power in its teeth, and there is no Tory rein strong enough to dislodge it."

Second Chance During week-ends spent in England's "black country"—the area from Birmingham to Derby—it was evident that almost without exception workers in England's industrial heart were willing to give the Labour Government a "second chance," on the theory that "the country really belongs to us now."

The rift among Conservatives is growing in the belief among younger members that Churchill is not offering effective opposition in Parliament. They ridicule his "punch pulling" attack on the Government during the fuel debate, and there is a sub-rosa talk of a "deal" not to hit hard as long as the Labour Party forgoes the nationalisation of iron and steel.

Young Conservatives complain that Churchill, as the party leader, still relies on 19th Century "in and out" politics in which, like a cricket match, each party after its turn in power concedes the other an innings.

Out-Planning The Planners Many of them—including Anthony Eden, according to reports—believe the only way the Conservatives can return to power is by "out-planning" the planners of Socialism by a plan which would assist private ownership in eliminating the present "economic waste."

For the past few months a number of widely known younger Conservatives have been meeting with Liberals and Independents. One such group, known as the "Augustans," has branches throughout Britain. Another is headed by Capt. Peter Thorneycroft and two leading Liberals, Lady Juliet Rhyss-Williams and David Goldblatt. These two groups have merged, with Thorneycroft, Goldblatt and Lady Rhyss-Williams as vice-presidents of the newly-constituted Augustans.

FOUR RACES IN RIVALRY

BACKGROUND TO SOUTH AFRICA

by Peter Stursberg

A SOUTH AFRICAN humorist once described the Orange Free State as having more land and less scenery than any other part of the world.

Of course, he was pulling his countrymen's collective leg, and the King and Queen, will see from their train window wild mountains and rivers and lush, tropical verdure and pleasant farmlands as well as the barren veldt.

But they will be struck by the large, empty spaces, as they must have been when they travelled across the veldt.

Its half-million square miles are four times the size of Great Britain, and the distance between its two most important cities, Capetown and Johannesburg, is a thousand miles, while the fastest "Union Express" train does in just under 30 hours.

A relief map of South Africa has been likened to a dinner-plate turned face down. The hinterland is a great plateau rising to 6,000 feet above sea-level and making Johannesburg one of the highest cities in the world. (It is also one of the youngest, as it is only sixty years old.)

RICH GOLD LAND

THE Royal Family arrived at the end of the summer, for the seasons are in reverse down there, and found the weather fairly warm although not too hot.

The soft climate—it seldom goes below fifty degrees in the winter in the national income, although some parts of the Union—matures people young.

The war has affected the economy of South Africa as it has done that of many other countries. Factories have sprung up on the veldt, and manufacturing now takes first place in the national income, although gold mining still ranks high.

The Dominion produces a third of the world's gold, about £100,000,000 a year, but it does not get this wealth easily.

Although very great, the gold deposits are low grade and quite often more than five tons of ore have to be mined and crushed and

treated to obtain one ounce of gold. Such methods would not be profitable without cheap labour and cheap power, but South Africa has plenty of both.

More than half the population obtains its living either directly or indirectly from this industry, so that South Africa cannot be regarded as a pastoral land.

It was the discovery of gold which brought about the first violent change in the country and ended the "republic of farmers." The influx of "outlanders" into the Orange Free State and the Transvaal after the hidden treasure troves of the Rand led to the Boer War.

Now the rise of the factories on the veldt may lead to another violent upheaval with the same bitter social consequences, only this time instead of British struggling with Boer it will be Europeans against the natives.

CAPE SQUABBLE

THE thousands of natives being drawn into the mass production plants are bound to insist on their rights in time.

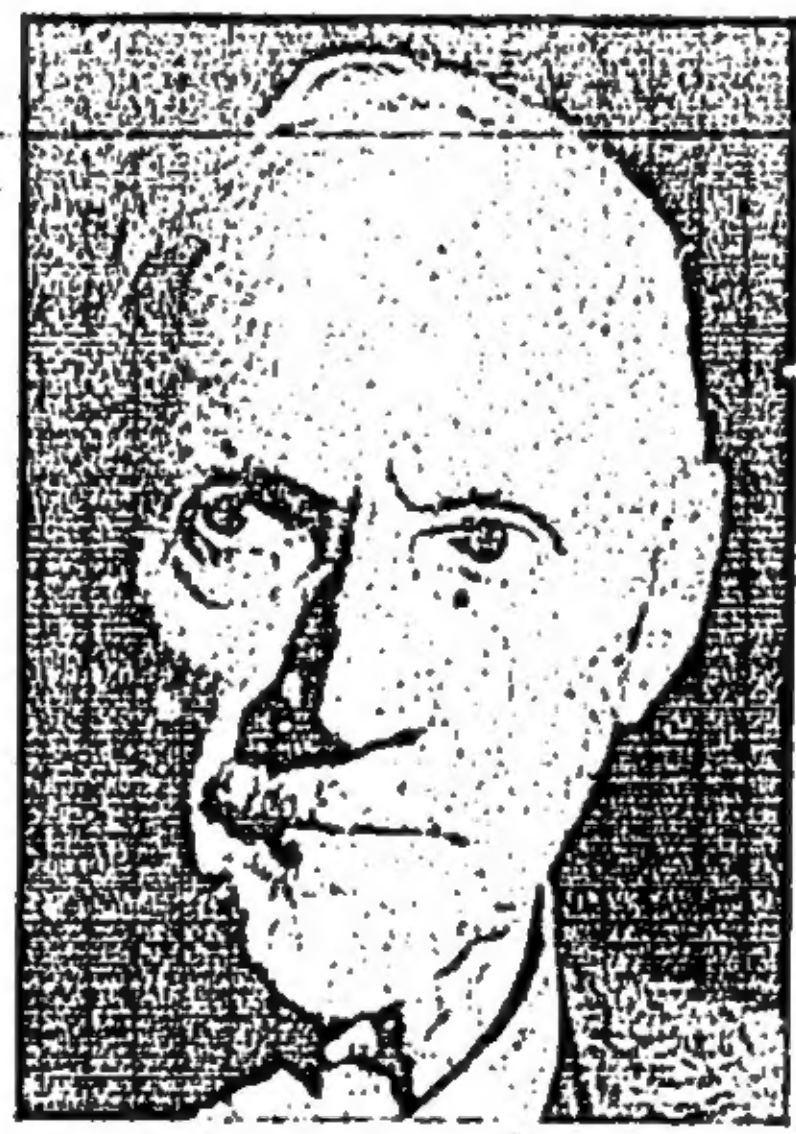
For years the British and Dutch squabbled over the Cape, which its discoverers called the Cape of Storms and which later sentimental settlers changed to the Cape of Good Hope.

Finally they settled in a business-like manner during the Peace of Paris in 1814. The British bought Cape Colony from the Dutch for £2,600,000.

It all began in 1835, when the Act emancipating the slaves upset the independent Boer farmers so much that 10,000 of them started on the great trek which was to end up by founding a new nation in what is now the Orange Free State, and the Transvaal.

However, the world would not leave these simple people alone, not even in the depths of Africa, and foreigners and adventurers of all kinds poured into their new land after the wealth that was buried in it.

At the end of the nineteenth century the inevitable war began, and the Boers fought hard to preserve their way of life, and so impressed all liberal-minded Englishmen that, a few years after the war ended, they were given the Act of Union,



SMUTS

Regarded abroad as a great statesman.

which set up, the South Africa of to-day.

There is still friction between the British and the Afrikaners, as the Boers are now called, but the real struggle is between the Europeans and the non-Europeans. This was brought out at the recent meeting of the United Nations in New York, when South Africa was criticised for its treatment of its Indian population.

The Indians amount to a quarter of a million of South Africa's population. The real problem facing the two million Europeans in the country is the eight million natives.

Although the Boers slaughtered Dingaan's Zulus as the Canadians slaughtered the tied Indians, contact with the white man in South Africa did not lead to the end of the natives as it did in Canada. On the contrary, the native population has doubled in the last forty years.

THE TRAGEDY

THE venerable South African leader, Field-Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, is regarded abroad as a great statesman, and rightly so, for he has been one of the architects of the United Nations.

And yet in his own country he has to agree to actions which would be warmly approved by Senator Bilbo and others of his ilk in the Southern States of America.

But that is the tragedy of the Liberal in South Africa. As one of them has expressed it: "We dare not advance too fast, we dare not advocate racial equality, otherwise we'll put in office even blacker reactionaries than we have now."

SPORTS FEATURES

Governor's Cup Is Main Week-End Attraction

(BY SEE TEE)

To-morrow's Governor's Cup match at Caroline Hill is one of the most attractive fixtures of the season: the first round, played on the Club ground on February 10, produced a rare feast of football. After ninety minutes exciting play the two representative sides were level at four goals all.

To-day's league games are mostly re-arranged first division fixtures. Eastern are at home to the Navy on the Club ground; their last league meeting in late October the sailors won 4-2.

If in to-morrow's Governor's Cup game the Football Association and the Hongkong Chinese Amateur Athletic Association sides are level at the end of 90 minutes' play extra time will not be played. A deciding game will be arranged by the Council: in the deciding game only shall extra time be played.

NEWCOMERS

The Association's team includes five players only who took part in the first game. They are Powell, Dear, Aitken, B. Gosano and Ford. Forrow of the Club has been preferred to Crumey of the Navy at right back; Shepherd of 27th Field Reg takes Burns' place at right half and Anderson of the R.A.F. very naturally moves into Cashman's left half position. Cashman has left the Colony, as have Haggis and Wills who were outside right and centre forward respectively. I have a feeling that Eves of the Navy "B" team is going to have a good day; he has two very good wingmen to play with, and to play to him.

The Chinese team is well set up on a strong defence in which Tse Kam-hung takes the place of Ng in the Federation. The Governor's Cup side. All the halves are good. They enjoy the added advantage of being drawn from one club, Sing Tao. The selectors fairly indicate football form in choosing a large proportion of Sing Tao players but it is questionable whether the choice of eight out of eleven is justified. Much as I like the play of Tse, I would prefer to see the Amateurs' wingman, Leung, in his place, with Chow Mun-chi at inside left.

It is a good side, however, if just a little speculative in its choice of Fung to lead the attack. Another drawn game is very strongly indicated here.

A-WASH-OUT

There was very much of the anti-climax about last Sunday's Sing Tao-South China league game. Thousands of followers of football had waited months for this second meeting of the two sides. The Chinese clubs. During the first half, exchanges were fairly even, there was some semblance of football, there was about the play of the two teams. It would be most interesting to know how many home-side goals were scored under similar aquatic difficulties to those which wrecked the second half play of this game. There were floods up and down Britain yet only three league games were postponed.

At Causeway Bay the second match of the afternoon was abandoned in its fifteenth minute.

There was much hard football and as much good humour at Saukumpo last Saturday for the meeting of 42 Commando and 27th Field Regt. I was interested in the possibility of seeing two of the Colony's best goalkeepers in action, Powell and Craske. Each of the keepers conceded one goal but neither was given much chance of showing his best form, they were both far too well covered by quick tackling backs and halves.

42 Commando did more pressing with the result that the ball came to Craske's way fairly regularly. I liked his unhesitant running-out clearances, his readiness to boot the ball away and the clever way he covered the ball once he had it in his grasp. Craske has no illusions about how, when and where he might be charged; despite his lack of inches he set two feet firmly on the ground and, holding the ball tight, presented a resolute shoulder to the charging opponent. Not once did he look appealingly at the referee.

ROBUST FOOTBALL

Altogether this all-Army league match produced some of the most robust give-and-take football it has been my pleasure to see for some while. The game was true of Commando Cup final at Kowloon on Wednesday afternoon. 45 Commando were hard put to hold out against Brigade HQs in a terrific struggle which went to extra time still without final result.

SPORTING SAM



By Reg. Wootton



By Reg. Wootton



Lieut. Jackson (left) winning the 880 yards from Capt. Peurn in last week's Services athletic meeting, won by 3 Cdo Bde RM—Ming Yuen.

Tests In Retrospect

Bradman-A Relentless Captain

BY VERNON MORGAN

London.—Sitting many thousands of miles away from the scene of action, a person like myself is by no means fully qualified to dissent on the successes and failures of the MCC tour of Australia. Now concluded, but there are some lines of thought which one may properly follow. For instance, there was considerable similarity between this English tour of the Commonwealth and the Indian tour of Britain, at least as far as the English failures are concerned.

After watching the Indians during their tour of this country, I summed up the tour by saying that while they were socially and financially successful, they failed on the cricket field because they lacked that aggressive spirit possessed by the Australians.

Substitute the Englishmen for the Indians and the same facts equally apply. The Englishmen in Australia, just as the Indians in England last summer, treated their tour as a series of games, not as a series of battles.

If one wants to beat the Australians at cricket one must do it the hard way. One must learn to give a Roland for an Oliver as the old English saying goes. That is, one must give as good as one takes.

The Indians will find this when they tour the Commonwealth at the end of the year. It is no use playing at cricket with Australians. You have got to play with the same deadly seriousness as they do and outwit them at their own game. They play to win. Unless you do likewise, you are lost. Herein lies the reason why the English team was only one first class game and did not succeed in a single Test.

Don Bradman was a quite relentless captain. What other word can one use about a man who allows his fast bowlers to play away with bums against a man, who because of a damaged arm, is fearful of them, which is what Miller and Lindwall did against Hutton, still obviously conscious that he still bore the scars of a broken left arm. Bradman may have had his men to hurl down these bumpers, but he was not a captain at the thought that Woodfull and his colleagues of the 1936-37 tour had been fully avenged.

Technically, Bradman was correct. He did nothing wrong according to the laws of the game and his side won. But one may well ask "Was it cricket?" Is cricket a game or a war? One can argue along both lines without reaching any decision because, however much one desires to play the sport for sport's sake, one must carry with this the necessary enthusiasm and will to succeed.

It is just where to draw the line. What may seem to one person to be legitimate and sporting may seem to another sharp practice. And here you come into the question of whether Bradman was justified or not in forcing the Englishmen to bat on a grassy wicket at Brisbane by refusing to have the wicket mown.

"NOT GENEROUS LEADER". Not all Australians are prejudiced in this respect or any

other. Even the fellow Test-player, Jack Fingleton, says: "Bradman has proved himself a shrewd leader, but not a generous one. He was always a firm believer in rubbing in the suit." Fingleton's comments on the play in Australia were really admirable and his final summing up of the tour is a real masterpiece.

Pleading that cricket should be played as a game and deprecating the "same old Scrooge spirit which existed before the war," he concludes with these words: "Cricket is still one of the good things left in life if played properly," adding, on his return to Canberra and political reporting, "I think I have seen more gestures towards one another from bitter political enemies who differ in the fundamentals of life, than I have seen in the whole of this Test season."

The tour has proved that Test cricket is a young man's game and that the MCC selectors did wrong in sending an older player, rather than a young man. After all, it was generally agreed that the English side was not up to that of the pre-war standard—the tour was only undertaken at the express wish of the Australian Minister, Dr. Evatt—and we could hardly have done worse and might have done far better had a young experimental side been sent.

MAN OF THE TEAM

As for the Englishmen, wicket-keeper Godfrey Evans was undoubtedly the man of the team and greatly impressed Australians, who put him in the same class as George Duckworth. He may also become handy with the bat as his fellow wicket-keeper-batsman, Leslie Ames.

In Arthur Morris, their left-handed opening bat, the Australians have a potential world beater, who may easily prove another Bradman, or more appropriately as he is left-handed, Warren Bardsley. Ray Lindwall is an obviously useful fast-bowler, but he may not prove to be worthy when put among immortals. He is no Jack Gregory yet. As a batsman it is obvious that Australia has tremendous batting strength and a number of all-rounders like Keith Miller and Colin McCool, to be envied by any cricketering nation.—Reuter.

DEVELOPING RAF SPORTS

Considerable developments in Royal Air Force sport are forecast by the new appointment of Director of R.A.F. Sport.

The appointment is a non-public one and the holder of it is paid partly out of the Board's revenue, but it has been agreed, subject to approval at the end of a year, that the Director will also act as R.A.F. Inspector of Recreational Grounds.

Wing Commander J. Lawson, who has been appointed as the first holder of the post, is known throughout the Service as a former honorary secretary of the R.A.F. Rugby Union for 21 years and as honorary secretary of the R.A.F. Sports Board for two-and-a-half years until his retirement at the end of 1945.

The Board is considering, as a long-term policy, the possibility of improving the standards and grounds, the emphasis being on providing facilities for as many people as possible to play. Most forms of sport are already well represented in the R.A.F. and in addition to the traditional games (which is the favourite game in the Service) there are a R.A.F. Rugby Union, a Golfing Society, a Yacht Club, Associations for athletics and cross-country, running, boxing, cricket, fencing, hockey, lawn tennis, squash, racquets, table tennis, shooting and swimming, with their separate organizations, are in existence and the possibility of introducing others, including badminton, is being considered.

Fastball Notes

Shield For International Series

(BY "SPECTATOR")

Interest ran high last Sunday when the International Series was scheduled to make a get away but it was dampened. Rain had something to do with it. It washed out the first round fixtures. These games will now be played to-morrow, weather permitting.

In the opener at 2.30 p.m., India tangles with, and is expected to account for, Portugal in an anticipated tooth-and-nail struggle. Immediately afterwards China crosses bat with the USA. This latter encounter will not be lacking in close play. While China does not appear as impressive as Uncle Sam's sailor boys who, I understand, will do duty for US and who are "part and parcel" players of knowledge and colour, I expect China's stand to get the better of the Americans.

Local fastballs was given another push to the front with the fine gesture of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels Ltd which has donated a shield and medals to the winners of the current international competition. League president F. J. Molten has already presented a trophy to the winners of the League and this, together with the H.K. & S. H. Shield, is certainly appreciated by all followers of the game. For the sportsman of the two parties the fastballs world says: Thanks for everything!

In the meantime, arrangements are full steam ahead to hold a dance and prize giving as soon as possible after the end of the International Series. And don't be ready for the call. You will soon be asked to play in an "appetiser" exhibition game in conjunction with the final of the International! You'll be ready, won't you?

ANOTHER FORECAST

The postponement of the preliminary round of the International was taken as opportunity by the Indian boys to get in two more practices during the week. They are impatient to do battle and are confident of success against Portugal; also to cope the Shield for that matter. I tipped the League winners correctly (remember, I said I'll be telling you if I'm right? And here's telling plenty!) and I venture here again to forecast the outcome of the International: India to win! Maybe I'll eat my words yet! Yes, maybe India has a very well-balanced side and a probable starting ten are: S. K. Khan, S. Sanyal (captain), R. Razack, catcher; A. H. Bakshi, first base; A. K. Marlar, second base; M. Omar, third base; A. A. Rum-jahn, short stop; A. J. Hussain, left field; I. M. Omar, centre field; A. K. Omar, right field; S. Bucks, rover. Others in the side are S. H. and S. K. Khan, S. Sanyal, A. Abbas and H. K. Ibrahim. Manager is A. R. Marlar. Peppery all-rounders Sherry-Bucks is definitely turning out for India as he always did. It was thought he might be playing for Great Britain.

Portugal is strong enough comparatively. Only I fear their team spirit may not be enough to drag the Indians down. If the Portuguese team loses it will not be the fault of Manager Figueiredo and Captain Tony Alves, who are both tried leaders.

The probable starting ten for Portugal are: L. Tavares, pitcher; Spotty Pereira, catcher; Wilfred Lawrence, first base; Arturo Ozorio, second base; Leo Vileira, third base; Tony Alves, short stop; Gerry Gosano, left field; Chuck Quinn, centre field; Jack Brown, right field; Billy Soares, rover. Others in the side should be Pepi Malig, Tony Bayol, Joe Franco and Spiky Gutierrez.

Some of the above players have been picked and it is said that the team has already been selected but this scribble has not been informed. However, I hear that in the selection of the Rovers, the "tower of strength" of the Rovers, has been left out. Surely, there must have been some mistake! Alvoro is a useful player and is thought second to none of those selected. Well, so much better for India!

CHIT-CHAT

Here's a bit of chit chat. Harold Wing-lee is back in town! This starchy, dynamic backstopper for the pre-war champs St Joseph's was full of enthusiasm about getting back to the game. Too bad you are not in time to "save" the downfall of the mighty Saints in the league just concluded.



PREPARING FOR THE 1948 OLYMPICS

(By Richard Jon, Chief of Central News London Bureau)

London, Mar. 21.

British sportdom's General Staff are already at work, seventeen months before zero hour, drawing up blueprints for the 14th World Olympic Games to be held in London in the summer of 1948.

The Wembley Stadium, in the north-western suburbs of Greater London, reputed to be the biggest sports arena in the whole of British Isles with seating capacity for at least 125,000 spectators, has been selected as the setting for the first mammoth international sporting jamboree since the end of World War II.

For seventeen days, from July 29 to August 14, five thousand of the best athletes from all points of the compass will hold the world limelight, competing for the much-coveted championships of seventeen different sports. With the continentals will come sports writers from every corner of the world, whose cable-wireless is expected to run into millions of words.

Supreme responsibility for organising the Games rests on a six-men Executive Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Burghley, ex-Governor of British Borneo and a former Olympic hurdles champion. Members include such topnotch sportsmen as E. J. Holt, a retired banker and champion sprinter forty years ago, and Dr Jack Lovelock, who broke the world record for the 1,500 metres event at the last Olympic held in Berlin.

GOOD SHOW PROMISED

Great Britain is delighted that the International Olympic Committee has voted to stage the Games in London, making good the opportunity this metropolis had lost in 1904 when they should have been held had war not interfered. So, despite her awareness of acute the scarcity of amenities for the visitors, she is determined to put up a good show.

Prime Minister Attlee has assured the Committee of full support of the British Government. King George VI has graciously consented to act as patron of the Games, and Viscount, a former Cabinet Minister, has accepted the invitation to be President of the Organisation Committee.

To ensure that nothing will go amiss at the time, eight sub-committees have been established to supervise preparations for: (1) technical layout; (2) medical services; (3) transport and communications; (4) finance; (5) press and publicity; (6) reception and entertainment; (7) arts and music; and (8) housing.

First being tackled are problems of construction. A new road from the station direct to the Stadium will be built. A first-class running track with seven lanes has to be laid down. For the convenience of the large number of athletes, shower dressing rooms, equipped with quater baths and other comforts, are already in the process of construction. Other facilities will include a new outdoor swimming pool, new car parks, a special "volunteering" track, gardens, restaurants and restaurants for both competitors and officials.

Due, however, to shortages of many building materials in Britain to-day accommodation for 5,000 members of the visiting teams naturally constitutes a major problem, as it is felt that in London are too far from the Stadium (approximately 13 miles) to be convenient. A special committee, therefore, has been set up by the British Government to consider the advisability

and practicability of building an Olympic Village.

THE OLYMPIC FLAME According to a spokesman of the Executive Committee, no effort will be spared to make the opening ceremony on July 29 an impressive and unforgettable event. It will start with the singing of the Olympic Hymn by a mixed choir of 1,200 voices, which will be trained under the expert direction of Sir Arnold Bax, Master of the King's Music.

Then, there will be the lighting of the historic Olympic Flame. Plans are being studied for the organising of teams of runners who will relay the torch from Greece, birthplace of the ancient games, known as the Olympiad, all the way across Europe to Wembley. The Flame has to be kindled on Mount Olympia by setting fire to logs by means of the sun's rays operating through a giant magnifying glass. Like the Flame in the Stadium, it must stay alight under all conditions, rain or shine. The design of the Torch is now being considered by experts of the Fuel Research Board. The exact route which torch runners will follow to be announced later.

As regards the programme of competitions, it has been decided that seventeen different championships will be staged, namely: (1) Equestrian; (2) Yachting; (3) Shooting; (4) Boxing; (5) Swimming; (6) Fencing; (7) Cycling; (8) Football; (9) Rowing; (10) Canoeing; (11) Basketball; (12) Field Hockey; (13) Wrestling; (14) Weight-lifting; (15) Modern Pentathlon; (16) Athletics; and (17) Gymnastics.

As in previous Olympics, highlights of the Games will still be Athletics or Track and Field Events, which are scheduled from July 30 to August 7. The Committee has decided on fifteen track and eight field events for men and four track and five field events for women. All-piece will be the Decathlon Championships.

THE FIELD EVENTS

Information from the Committee states that apart from the customary 100 metres, 200 metres, 400 metres, 800 metres, 1,500 metres, 5,000 metres, 10,000 metres, 110 metres hurdles, 400 metres low hurdles, 400 metres high jump, 1,000 metres relay, high jump, javelin, throw, discus throw, and shot put, the track and field events will include a 20-mile marathon race, a 24-hour ultra-marathon race, and a 25 or 50 kilometre race.

It is not yet known whether any Chinese athlete will enter for the marathons race, covering 25 miles and 355 yards. This distance was fixed for this exciting race in the 1908 Olympics in London, for reasons, no one can explain. Historically, it is not accurate.

The name of Marathon Race is derived from Greek mythology in the Battle of Marathon in 490 B.C. when a Greek courier named Pheidippides was said to have run 26 miles to Athens when carrying the news of the victory of the Greeks over the Persians at the Battle of Marathon. After reaching Athens, he announced the glorious news and then collapsed and died. The name of the race was stated to have fallen dead.

MOST DIFFICULT RACE That the Marathon is the most difficult race to run, requiring long training and great stamina, is illustrated by an incident in the 1908 Olympics. The well-known Italian runner, Dorando, was leading in the race all the way, but collapsed only a few yards from the finishing post while still in the lead. Excited competitors helped him over the finishing line but he was disqualified.

Another incident in the marathon cycling race of 200 kilometres or approximately 125 miles. Invitations to participate in the Olympic Games will shortly be sent out by the Organising Committee to all the countries in the world, except Germany and Japan.—Central News.

Sports Diary

TO-DAY

Soccer—1st Division

Club—Eastern v. Navy, 3 p.m.
Club—Sing Tao v. St. Joseph's, 4.30 p.m.
Navy—42 RM Cdo v. Kwong Wah, 4.30 p.m.
Sookunpo—27th Regt. RA v. Club, 4.30 p.m.

Second Division

Sookunpo—387 Coy. RASC v. Dockyard, 3 p.m.
Military—1st Bn Devons v. 3 Cdo Bde HQ, 3 p.m.
Military—HK Signal Coy v. 44 RM Cdo, 4.30 p.m.
Chatham Road—HK Wireless Centre v. RAMC, 3 p.m.
Caroline Hill—Kit Chee v. Club, 3 p.m.
Caroline Hill—South China v. CASC, 4.30 p.m.
Navy—Police v. Sing Tao, 3 p.m.

Cricket

KCC—KCC v. R.A.F. 2 p.m.
HKCC—HKCC v. HKCC, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY

Soccer

Governor's Cup
Caroline Hill—CNAF v. HKFA, 3.30 p.m.

Cricket

KCC—KCC v. 3 Cdo Bde, 2 p.m.

Fastball

International Series
Recall India v. Portugal, 2.30, followed by China v. USA.

Australian Rugby Tourists

Dates of the four international matches to be played by the Australian Rugby Union touring team, which is to visit England at the beginning of September are: November 22: versus Scotland; December 6: versus Ireland; December 20: versus Wales and January 3, 1948: versus England.

British Boxers For Switzerland

British amateur boxers will visit Switzerland for a return match next September or October. The Council of the Amateur Association has confirmed the decision of the international committee that Denmark will be given home and away matches next season.

Arthur Peall says:

STRIKE cue-ball a little below the centre and still in delivery when having the double in centre of diagram.

doing you cue ball from running from the cue ball for the cushion for the cushion when pocketing the ball.

Play at free strength, do not hit too hard because that distorts the cushion. The rebound from those who hit as hard as they can for a double or triple is pocketed by inches.

A must, way out spot end shown. Cue-ball is badly placed for cannon. Best stroke is of a direct cut to cannon via side cushion as indicated.

How Much Do You Know?

(Answers on Page 10)

1. Name the author of the poem, "La Belle Dame Sans Merci."
2. Where and what is the Levant?
3. For what is Molokai, one of the Hawaiian islands, widely known?
4. Just what is UNESCO?
5. In which climate do people tend to live longer—in the tropics or in temperate and moderately cold climates?
6. Name the last person to have the title of Prince of Wales.
7. What is a hetch?
8. Locate Lido (not that at Repulse Bay, but in the Mediterranean).
9. What was the nationality of Rembrandt, the artist.
10. Name the six platinum metals.
11. Who were probably the first to use "gas" for lighting?
12. In what country did wall paper originate?

Scotland Yard Hunt For Master Minds

Scotland Yard has planned and will now launch an all-out drive to net the unknown master minds behind the fur and gem gangs and the dog track racketeers. Detectives have been helped by "trade" experts in devising this scheme to get beyond the underlings to the leaders of the two rings.

An investigator who has spent 14 months trying to get prima facie evidence against three London dealers suspected of having organised the highly-skilled, well financed fur and gem ring said:

"Not one of the leaders has yet been in danger of arrest. But we now hope to get somewhere."

A London assessor said: "In no case has there been any 'squinting' which would give us a guide to the real identity of the top men."

"Behind the thieves is a brilliantly-conceived self-contained unit for breaking down jewels and re-modelling furs."

Behind that unit are two "master fences" who dispose of the property to Continental and South American buyers.

They are believed to be "respectable" London dealers. They in turn are answerable to the man who

controls the entire outfit—and I am told his name is known in City finance circles.

BIG MONEY BACKING

Backed by big money—much of it from the fat wads of black market operators who want to "invest"—carefully organised gangs are fast monopolising all the markets which may greyhound racing.

Intimidation, particularly at the smaller tracks, is the gangs' chief weapon. Complaints from book-makers show that "protection money" is the main source of revenue, but "fixed" betting coups—sometimes aided by dog doping—are practised by the more powerful.

Mr. Percy Worth, chief of the special security police formed by the truck managements, has been carrying out a series of investigations in co-operation with his old colleagues at Scotland Yard.

Many of the people investigators would like to know have no police records. Some are deserters from the Services.

BRITAIN TACKLES THE LONG-TERM COAL PROBLEM

By Dr George Gretton

ONE day, atomic energy may drive trains and ships; heat water and otherwise free mankind from drudgery. But the immediate vast work of construction which faces our generation depends on more traditional forms of energy.

In Britain, as in other highly developed industrial countries, the decisive factor is coal. So, the greatest urgency attaches to the raising of production in the mines—not only simply by a sudden transient spurt in output, but by a long-term programme to provide all the necessary coal over a period of many years.

There is no lack of coal in Britain as far ahead as we are likely to need coal. Actually, Britain has fuller scientific information on her coal reserves than any other country. For the last 30 years a research organisation known as the National Coal Survey has been systematically examining coal reserves in Britain, the physical and chemical properties of the coal in the ground and the character of the coal produced. This National Coal Survey has already published more than 50 reports containing precise, factual information about Britain's coal, mined and unmined.

20,000,000,000 Tons

Last summer, it published a closely calculated estimate of the more readily available reserves of coal in Britain. The estimate—a very conservative one—showed that these amounted to about 20,000,000,000 tons. That is to say, at the rate of production scheduled for 1947, we could go on mining coal for 100 years without any danger of the reserves falling. This figure refers not to total estimated reserves, but to the more readily available reserves, which are probably no more than half of the total. Assuming an increase of production of about 250,000,000 tons a year, there would still be no need to worry about coal resources petering out for at least 80 years. That is as far ahead as anyone needs to look.

At the same time, however, research is not being neglected: the distinguished geologist, J. K. Allen, has just been appointed Director of Planning (Geology) by the National Coal Board.

The problem as far as Britain is concerned is not the coal itself, but how to get it mined in sufficient quantities. This is partly a question of equipment and organisation, and

the new coal plan, under the nationalisation scheme, provides for drastic re-equipment of the mines which was delayed through the war. But the primary problem is a human one. The labour force in the mines is too small, and its average age too high to meet the demands made on it under present conditions.

1947 Target

The target for 1947 is 200,000,000 tons, and the miners have pledged themselves to reach it. But, at least until the mechanisation project has gone a good deal further, this involves a considerable strain on the present mining labour force. And in any case, it is insufficient to meet the full demands of Britain's industry in the present period of intensive reconstruction. So we come back to the human problem.

We need more miners, and we need to encourage the existing labour force to work intensively. One way of doing it would be by force—by conscripting men into the mines. Such a policy would certainly not work in Britain. Although the miners with their families represent no more than five percent of the population, any attempt to conscript them on totalitarian lines would meet with condemnation and open resistance from the huge majority of the British people.

Better Conditions

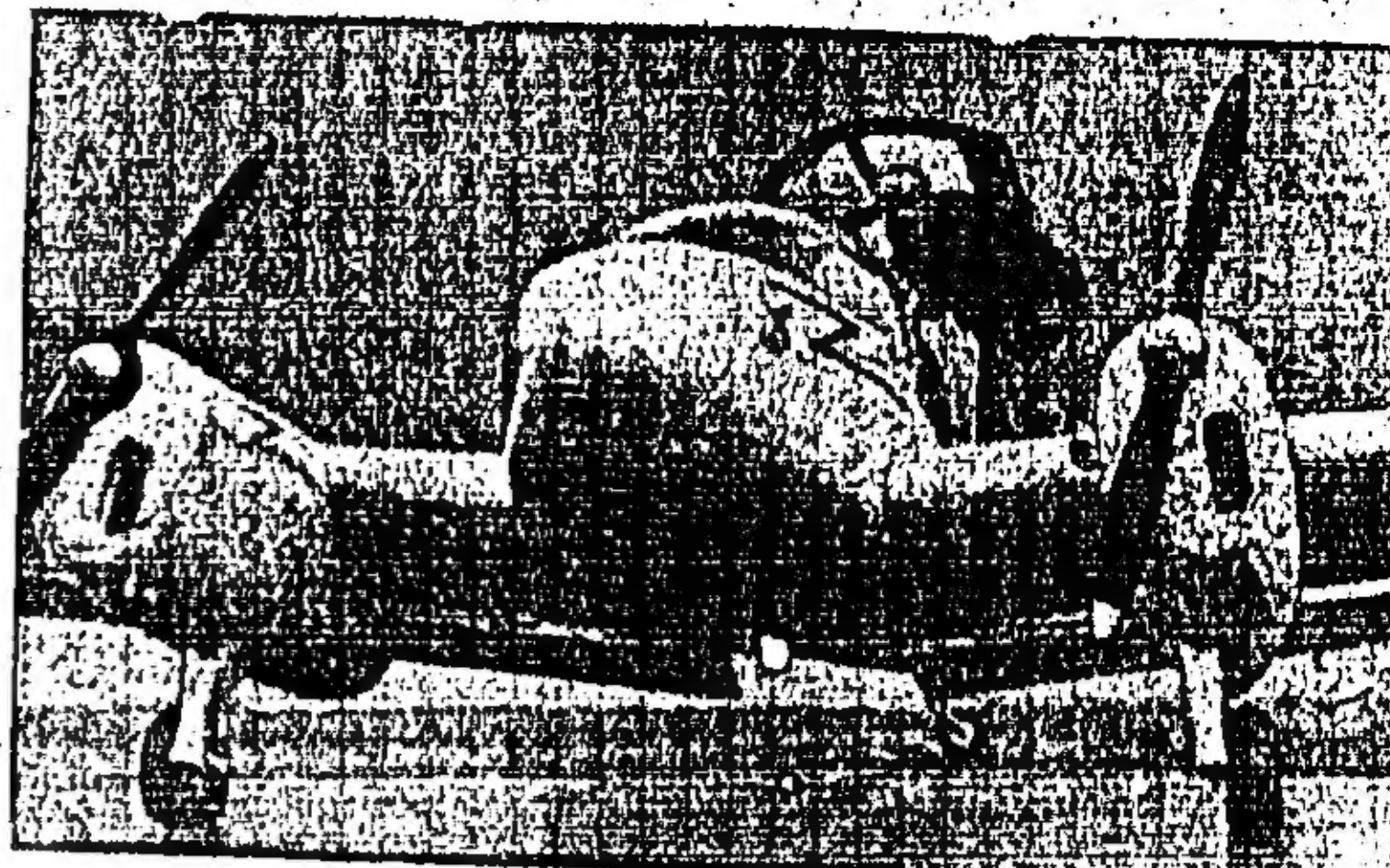
WHAT is being done is by British standards at least—the only practicable course. The miners have long complained, with justice, that their conditions of work are unsatisfactory in view of the exacting and important nature of their occupation. It is not that their wages are low, but they lack many of the amenities of civilised life. Mining communities tend to be isolated. Their housing conditions date from an age when the social well-being of workers was considered far less than today. Long up-to-date mines do not as yet provide amenities such as piped baths, which are utterly essential, by contemporary British standards, for

men working all day amidst coal dust. Although great progress has been made in recent years in combating industrial diseases to which miners are exposed, many pits are still not equipped with the means of preventing silicosis.

The decision has now been made to give full priority to miners' equipment and housing, and amenities are being provided with all speed. Priority is also being given to providing certain consumer goods which have previously been lacking in the mining areas. This will not only give the miner parity with the more fortunate classes of industrial workers, it will give him the preferential treatment to which it is felt his arduous work entitles him. At the same time, the five-day week is to be introduced, and the miners have guaranteed that this will not involve any fall in output.

The British miner's terms of employment have therefore become among the best of their kind in the world. This approach to the human side of the coal problem embodies the new British social policy to which the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, referred recently when he said: "The plan must be run on lines which accord with our democratic plans and ideas." Because of this, I think it will succeed.

NEW ATTEMPT ON EVEREST



A solo flight—the first since the war to Australia—started when Group Captain A. F. Banditt left Lympne in a Miles Gemini aircraft for Wondal, a small place near Brisbane. He expected to make the journey of 13,000 miles in 13 days. Group Captain Banditt, who is attached to the Miles aircraft factory at Reading, is on 65 days' leave, and is spending it flying to his own country. He is not attempting to break any records and will make frequent stops. When in India, he hopes to be able to obtain permission for a Mount Everest Expedition. Group Captain Banditt will organise the expedition with Captain Ross, a 22-year-old doctor in the R.A.M.C., and the British party will be the best equipped expedition ever organised for attempt on Mount Everest. This picture shows Group Captain Banditt with his plane before leaving on the first stage of his flight.

'ALL MY EYE, BOYS' SAYS PROF. JOAD

PROF. C. E. M. JOAD—"I made a complete mess of my own career"—talked about jobs and money to the boys recently.

This is what he had to say at the Schoolboys' Own Exhibition, Westminster, on:

MONEY: "A lot of people pretend that they do not care about it. Believe me, that is 'all my eye.' Money is very important, and the older you get the more important it becomes."

"Money does not make you happy. We are always being told. But it enables you to be miserable in comfort."

NEVER ENOUGH

Fame: "If you want to be famous you must not go into the Civil Service, and you had probably better not go into an office at all."

"There is one drawback to fame—you never think you have got enough."

"That applies to people like film stars and football players. However beautiful the film star, however many goals you score, there is always somebody who is more beautiful, and somebody who gets more goals."

"But, if you are prepared to be discontented, then fame is quite a good thing to want from your career."

WOMEN: "One day, when you grow up, you will meet another kind of creature called 'women.' They are not so mysterious as they were. When I was a boy they were so covered up that I thought all women were solid down to the ankles, where they branched out into a pair of feet."

"You will almost certainly marry one of them, and what you will find is that she will not approve of you being an adventurer, pioneer or experimenter, because the income is precarious, and she will want to know who is going to look after the feeding of herself and the babies."

HAPPINESS: "The happiest class of men are gardeners. They really like mucking about in the garden, and in these days they get paid highly for it."

"Others are chaps who know about machines, motor-bikes and motor-cars, aeroplanes and that sort of thing."

STORM OVER FRANCO SHIP IN BRITAIN

First Fascist ship to sail up the Manchester Ship Canal since 1939—the 3,640-ton Franco steamship, *Mar Rojo*, of Bilbao—tied up at the Lancashire Steel Corporation berth at Irlam, Lanes. She brought a cargo of Spanish iron ore.

At a meeting that night of the Irlam and Cadishead Trades Council—which represents all trade unions in the area—there was a stormy protest.

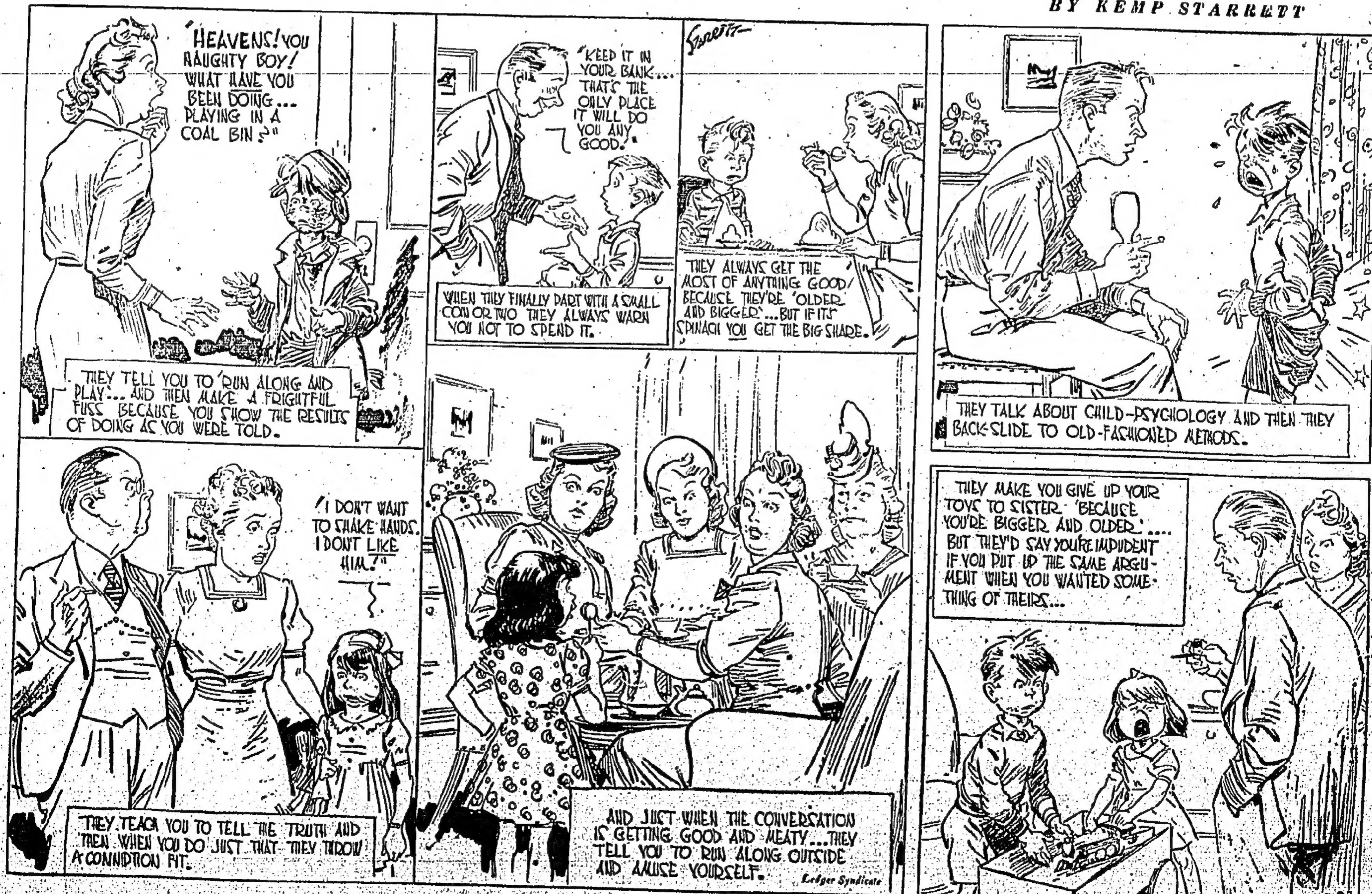
Mr. F. Williams, National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, asked if representatives of other unions could explain why a Fascist flag was now flying in the district.

Mr. E. Mullancy, Transport and General Workers' Union, replied:

"When our union meets, in a few days' time, we will discuss the possibility of refusing to pass the vessel back through the locks to the open sea. None of our men is unloading."

The Trades Council instructed the secretary to convey the feeling of the meeting to the T. U. C.

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

Are Parents People?
BY KEMP STARRETT



France's Finest
BRANDY

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ICE-CREAM
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COLD DRINKS

SALISBURY ROAD

Opposite
STAR FERRY
KOWLOON



Every Other Ship Is Built By Britain

British shipyard workers are breaking output and speed records to replace the 19,000,000 tons of British and Allied shipping destroyed in the war.

Not only are yards rebuilding the British Merchant Navy—they are coping with an ever-increasing flood of orders from overseas owners.

Ships on British stocks at the end of December, according to Lloyd's Register figures, represented 1,937,032 gross tons, 62.7 per cent. of the world total and our highest figure since 1923.

America, Britain's nearest rival, is building only a little over one-sixth of the tonnage figure achieved by fewer than 250,000 British workers.

Not only are more ships being built in British yards, but they are being launched at a faster rate than anywhere else in the world.

In the last three months of 1946, ships totalling 267,700 tons left the

shipways compared with 254,220 tons launched abroad.

Six Times U.S.

From shipbuilding centres came these proofs that last year's great feat of shipbuilding is likely to be exceeded in 1947.

CLYDE yards are working on 144 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 630,000—equivalent to one and a half pre-war years, plus much repair work and overhauls.

WEAR orders total 500,000 tons. MERSEY shipyards have 40,000 men on building and repairing.

BELFAST has 20,000 men working all out on ships from 25,000 ton liners down to tugs and is turning away orders.

Most of the tonnage is medium-sized cargo vessels and tankers.

After Britain, leading countries are America, 320,703 tons; Sweden, 248,205 tons; France, 106,451 tons; and Holland, 106,355 tons.

DAB & FLOUNDER

by WALTER



CHILDREN'S COLUMN

By Uncle Peter

SPRING is here, and we shall have a long spell of sunny days. There will be every opportunity for you to observe how plants, birds, animals and insects behave during the change of season. Everything comes to life again.

Very interesting to observe is how the green leaves make most of every ray of sunshine. Have you ever noticed how leaves spread themselves out so that they do not overshadow their neighbours too much, and so keep them from doing their work?

Look at the Ivy, or a Virginia Creeper, growing on a wall, and you will see how carefully the leaves arrange themselves so that each one may have its fair share of light and air.

Notice, too, the different shapes of the leaves. Pick a leaf from every tree and plant you see when you are out for a walk in the country, and you will not find two exactly alike. There are large leaves and small leaves; some are round, others oval, heart-shaped, star-shaped, or cut out into all sorts of patterns. Some are like broad ribbons, others long, narrow and pointed like swords or fine and sharp as needles. Some leaves have smooth edges, others are scalloped, jagged, or cut into fingers or fringes—there really seems no end to all the different kinds of leaves we find growing on the plants in the fields and lanes and woodlands.

Now it is not just by chance that leaves are so different one from another. Every plant has leaves that, by their shape, can best catch the sun's rays.

Rupert & the New Pal—16



Creeping with every care, Rupert and Bill edged their way up the slope until they reached the brow. Then they peeped gingerly through the grasses at the top. "Can you see anything of the black cat?" breathed Bill. "Nothing at all," whispers Rupert. "He must have run on ahead." Rinsing cautiously, but there is no sign of the cat anywhere. "Well, this is the limit!" says Rupert. "We were only a few feet behind him—and now he's vanished!"

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HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW

ANSWERS

(Questions on Page 9)

1. John Keats.
2. A general name for the regions adjoining the shore of the east Mediterranean, i.e. the coastlands of Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Anatolia and Greece.
3. For its leper colony.
4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
5. In temperate and moderately cold climates.
6. The Duke of Windsor, who acquired the title when his father King George V ascended the throne.
7. A small two-masted boat.
8. One of a chain of islands which separate the lagoon of Venice, Italy and the Adriatic.
9. Dutch.
10. Platinum, palladium, iridium, rhodium, ruthenium and osmium.
11. The Chinese, who piped natural gas in bamboo tubes from salt mines.
12. China.

The cow ate the clothes line

I WAS spreading dung over the root ground about three furlongs from the house, when I heard a scream.

It was my wife. I dropped my prong and ran back home. As I got nearer I could hear her calling "Jan, Jan."

She was standing by the gate wiping her tears with the corner of her apron. I began to prepare to sympathise for the loss of a relative.

"Not one left!" she exclaimed.

FOR a moment I thought of all my in-laws laid with one blow by a plague for her grief could not have been more painful.

"All gone?" I queried.

"Not even an old one left."

"What about your sister?"

"Hers don't fit me...."

I withdrew my sympathy and began to disentangle our cross-purposes.

"What exactly have you lost?" "Come and see," she replied, and led me off to the orchard. "Not one pair left," she cried. Slowly I remembered that as I had gone off to work I had seen her standing in the orchard hanging her new silk stockings on the line. A cousin had sent her some pairs from America.

This waste of tears amused me.

"What are you grinning about? All your shirts have gone, too!"

This was indeed no laughing matter. Apparently, my wife had done the washing early in the morning and hung it out to dry. During the late afternoon she had gone to fetch clothes in—to find the entire line missing. Three of my shirts, two pairs of my pyjamas, my socks and my vests, not to mention most of my wife's underclothes, and the precious stockings.

They couldn't have blown away. There was no wind. It was plainly a case for the police. So without waiting for tea, I went up to phone the constable, who said he would get on his bike immediately and come and inspect the orchard, though what good that would do I couldn't understand.

THEN I got the cows in, fed them, I had my tea and went back to the shippon to milk. I was sitting by the side of a heifer, and my wife was milking an old cow which I'd bought in cheaply for a drop of extra winter milk, when suddenly I noticed that the cow's tongue was hanging out in an odd fashion.

"What's wrong with that beast's mouth?" I called, wondering whether it had been bitten by a snake.

We both got up to have a look. I took hold of the cow's tongue. It was strangely thin. We examined it. I held a silk stocking in my hand. I pulled the "tongue." The entire silk stocking appeared—not even laddered. But it would not come free. Surely there wasn't another one behind it?

I yanked open the cow's mouth. There was a clothes-peg holding the stocking and a rope disappearing down the beast's throat. Surely not? Surely the whole clothes-line couldn't be in the cow's belly? But a glance at her stomach told us it was so.

Nor did she suffer any apparent discomfort, but stood there with the stocking hanging out of her mouth with no comment but an occasional hiccup.

At that moment the sergeant arrived. Nor would he believe it, till we showed him. "It's a vet, you need," he advised and promised to phone for us. Laughing his sides out the old fellow dragged himself up the hill pushing his bike.

My wife finished milking the offending cow. I stood by holding it off her in case it should

fall dead any moment. But far from it. When the vet, arrived about three hours later, the cow was quite happily digesting my shirts and my pyjamas. I told him the story. To my surprise he believed it. In fact, he immediately capped our experience and reminded me that a cow's stomach has room for 40-60 gallons of water. "That isn't very helpful," was my wife's remark.

BOOKS

MISS TAYLOR CALDWELL'S novel, *This Side of Innocence* (Collins, 10s. 6d.) may not creak, but it rumbles most convincingly—as if someone were moving heavy Victorian furniture in a large house. A house, let us say, like Hilltop, at Riversend, New York, where Jerome Lindsey travelled on a night of fearful storm to prevent the marriage of his cousin and half-brother, Alfred, to the lovely, low-born adventuress, Amalie Maxwell.

And, in fact, Miss Caldwell has furnished her premises with pieces of immense weight and solidity from the emporium of Victorian fiction. Grieving passion, frustrated love, blazing neutrality, searing remorse are conceived on the largest scale.

But Miss Caldwell is a competent, if painstaking, novelist. Her story may be unexciting, but it moves. It may be muscle-bound, but it has power. The characters may be introduced as conventional types, they may experience none but the most stately, even if deplorable, of emotions, they may talk in a high-toned manner that is daunting when it is not downright funny—but they develop. They take possession of their own lives.

JEROME did not prevent Alfred's marriage to Amalie, that brazenly beautiful creature. He tried hard, first with the aid and then against the opposition of his sister Dorothy, grimmest of thwarted splinters.

But Amalie had her way. And Jerome, to everybody's surprise, gave up his rascally life in New York and went into the family bank at Riversend. For he had fallen madly in love with his cousin's wife. What is more, he won her. Riversend was rent by scandal by divorce (surely one of the speediest on record), and a new marriage.

But, although this may be regarded as the climax of the novel it is by no means its conclusion. For Miss Caldwell, there are latencies in her people, hardly noticed in the earlier stages of the story, which must still be worked out.

ALFRED, who at first appears as a sanctimonious stick, a poor foil for the versatile Jerome, discloses unsuspected qualities of strength

"It's a question of what is worth more, the cow or the clothes," the vet replied.

We worked it out. The cow was worth £20 and would probably die anyhow; the clothes were worth at least, plus the coupons, and the vet promised us they would be all right if we decided to operate immediately.

I followed him into the shippon. The cow was despatched to her ancestors, and out of her came forth the entire clothes-line, with even the pegs still attached.

The moral of which story is somewhat obscure. Perhaps it is a note to the Minister on his false economy on feeding stuffs.

—"JAN."

Miss Caldwell moves the furniture —regardless of expense

by GEORGE
MALCOLM
THOMSON

and fitness. And Jerome, the charming if vicious hero of the main action, now reveals the darker side of his nature. Miss Caldwell, who has never approved of this character, takes ample revenge on him.

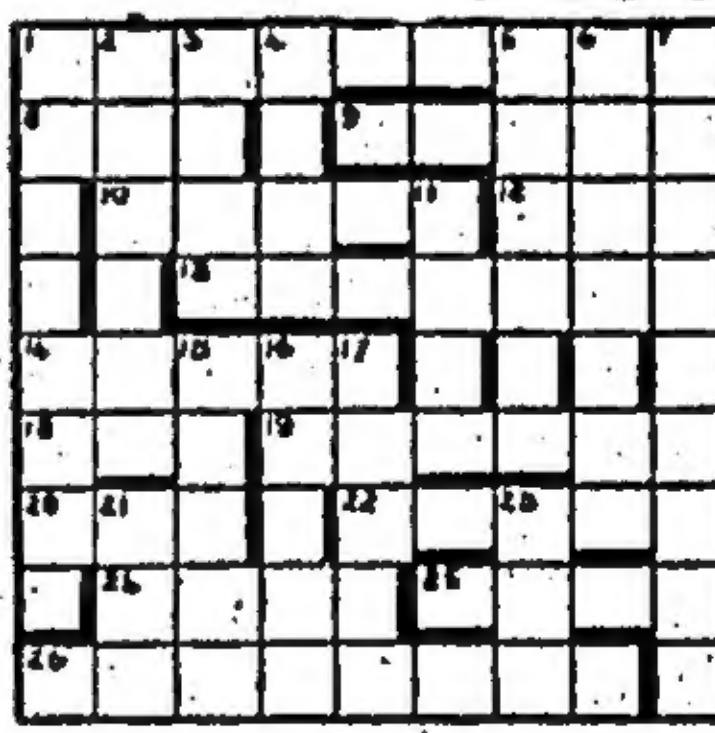
These developments occur when Philip, the hunchback son of Alfred, by his first marriage, meets and falls in love with Mary, the daughter of Amalie and Jerome. Jerome behaves abominably.

To this leisurely tale, Miss Caldwell brings a steady flow of invention and a plentiful absence of humour.

ALTHOUGH most of the stories in Louis Bromfield's new collection, *The World We Live In* (Caswell, 10s. 6d.) rise scarcely above the level of commercial art, two display not only the technical skill but also the genuine creative gifts of this writer.

In death of Monte Carlo, he fixes upon the time when an old and disreputable order came toppling down. France was about to fall; Italy's rulers were screwing up their courage, or screwing down their conscience, to strike a dishonourable blow.

CROSSWORD



Across
1 and 7. He is definitely on trial (10, 12, 4).
2. A feature of listening. (3)
3. Town of five letters that sounds like two. (5)
4. Caused by an unruly mob. (5)
5. It can be ordered as a punishment. (3)
6. A chic move when eating it. (7)

14. You can make it sad. (5)
15. Definitely a vegetable out of 1926. (3)
16. Very soft inside a broken date. (5)
17. Let (3)
18. How the body goes to rest. (5)
19. A mile of fertilizer. (4)
20. Cars for parts of the Army. (4)
21. A prayer for happiness. (5)

Down
1. Upon which many women are placed only to fail. (6)
- 2. Try air for a change. (5)
- 3. The rainbow. (7)
- 4. Used musically. (5)
- 5. Scraps differently. (7)
- 6. Firecracker out to touch. (7)
- 7. See 1 Across. (5)
- 8. The eagle's nest. (5)
- 9. Times have changed seemingly. (5)
- 10. Said if you eat too many of these. (5)
- 11. With the king about it can be murder. (3)
- 12. 23. Piped. (3)

- Solution of yesterday's puzzle.—Across: 1. London; 2. French; 13. Out; 14. Well; 15. Iron; 16. Island; 17. Part; 18. And; 19. See 1 Across; 20. Nazi; 21. Official; 22. Big; 23. Piped; 24. East; 25. Nazi; 26. Part; 27. Brother; 28. Clear; 29. Salt; 30. Fall; 31. To.

NANCY All But the Ambulance



On Sale at All Dispensaries

NEWS IN



CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF of the Royal Air Force, Air Vice Marshal the Rev J. A. Jagoe (right) being welcomed to Hong-kong on his arrival recently by Group Captain E. A. Jones, Station Commander, Kaitak. The Air Vice Marshal is on a tour of Far East RAF centres.



THE WEDDING took place recently at St Margaret's Church between Miss Olga Holladora Chaves and Mr Cecil John Keen. The newlyweds and their attendants after the ceremony.

WHEN BUYING A DIAMOND BUY THE BEST!

LARGE SELECTION OF BEAUTIFULLY
CUT SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMONDS
FROM 1—5 CARATS

ATTRACTIVE RANGE OF COSTUME
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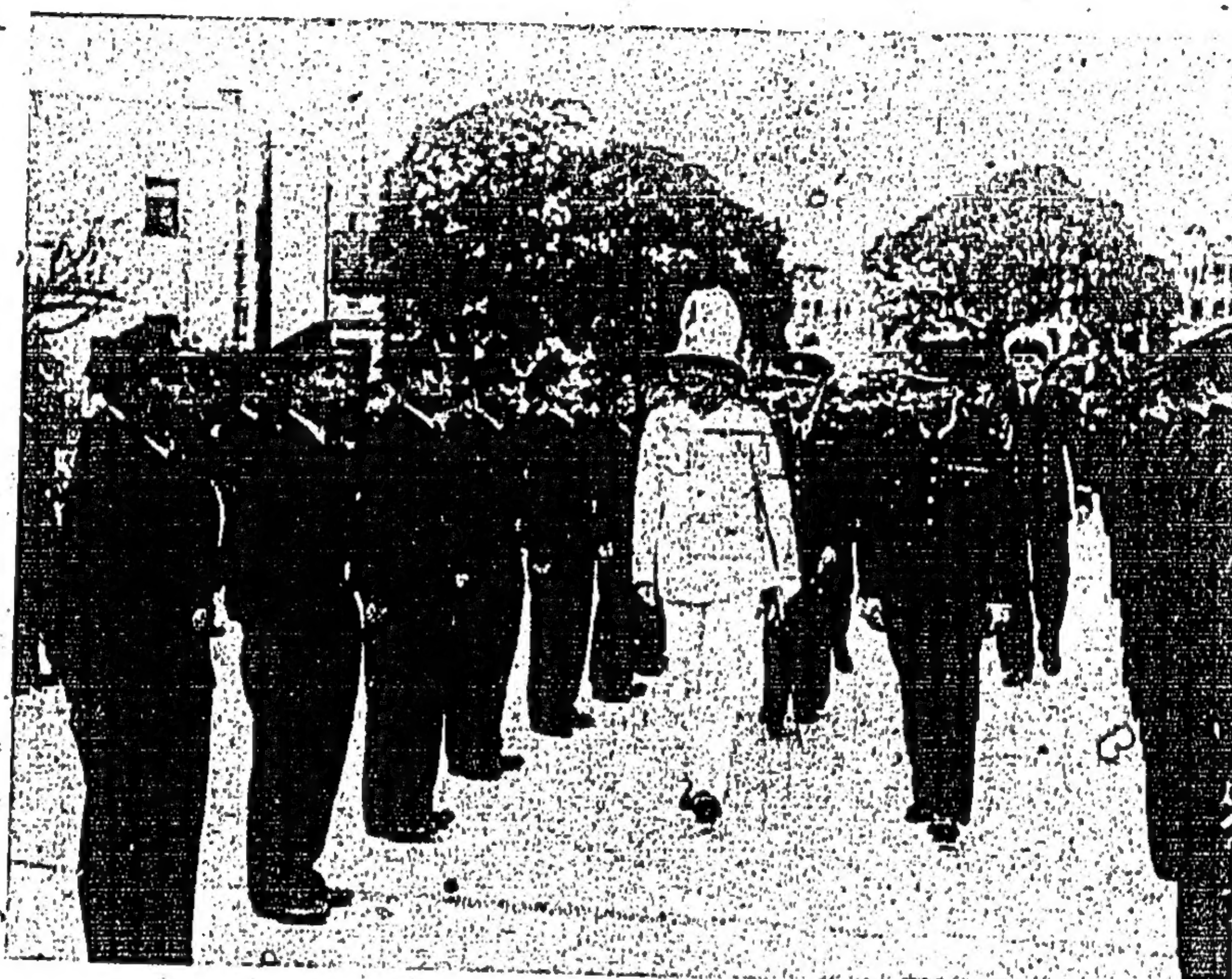
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MIDWEEK CATHEDRAL WEDDING—One of the most charming brides of the season, Miss Heather Dore Gillespie, was married at St John's Cathedral on Wednesday to Capt Anthony Warwick Cory Pearn, Royal Marines. The bride is the elder daughter of the Hon Mr and Mrs R. D. Gillespie. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



POLICE RESERVE INSPECTION—HE the Governor, Sir Mark Young, inspected the newly-revived Hongkong Police Reserve on Tuesday. Mr Tso Tsun-on, Senior Superintendent (Reserve) at right. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



MARRIED 26 YEARS
—Mr and Mrs L. R. Brown, who have been married 26 years, gave a party at the Gloucester Hotel last week to celebrate the event. Here they are pictured with some of their children. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



BADMINTON champions of the Club de Recreio photographed after the recent prize distribution and dance. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

PICTURES

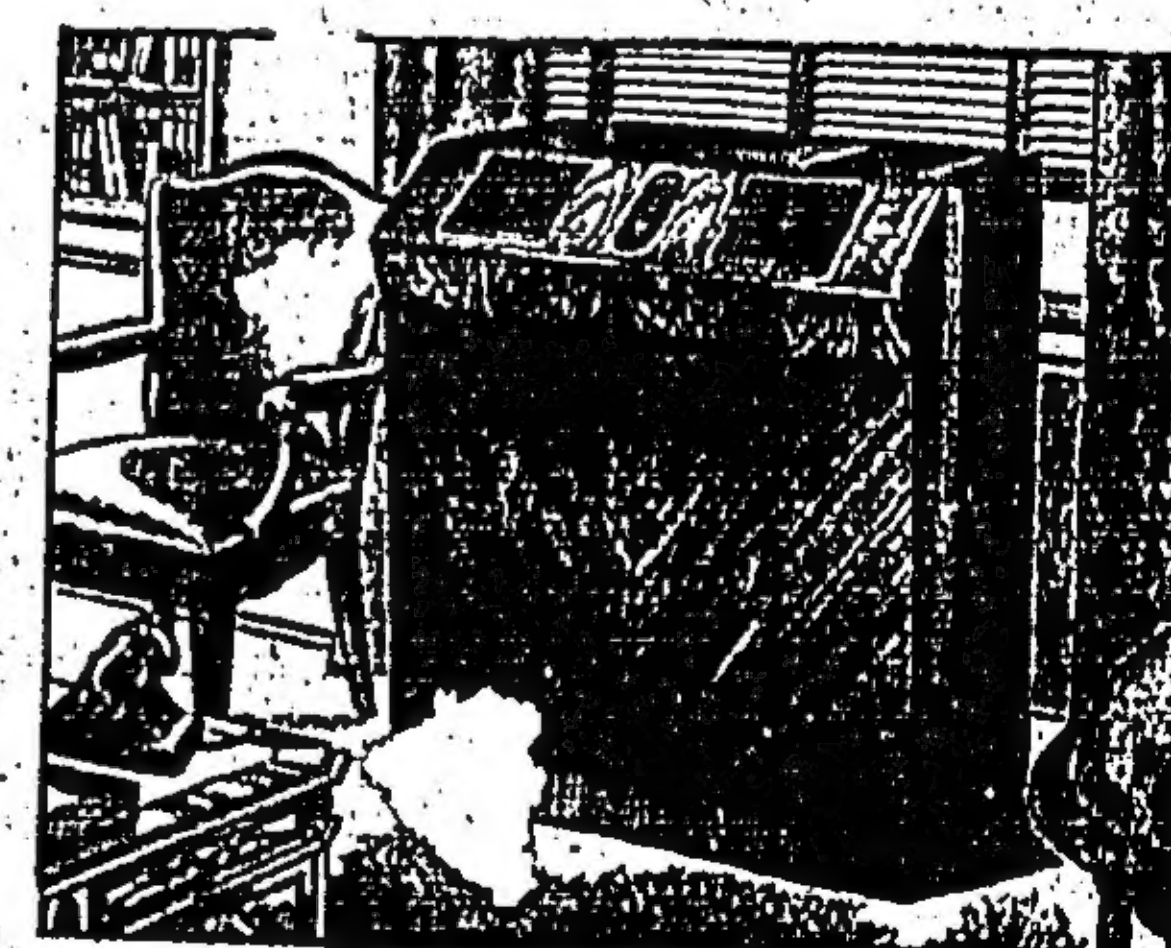


PRESSMAN MARRIED—Mr Lai Yuo-wing, popular Chinese sports reporter, and his bride, Miss Pang Sui ying. Their wedding took place recently at the Gloucester Hotel. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



SUNDAY LAUNCHING—A few of those who attended last Sunday's launching of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd's new 36-foot cabin cruiser, "Stork." Right to left:—Mr C. E. Terry, manager of the Company, Mr A. N. MacKenzie, Mrs Terry and Mr Chan Tit-wo.

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Young Girl's Suicide

Paris, Mar. 28. The body of a 15-year-old school girl has been recovered from the River Seine in the Paris suburbs. A note left on the river bank said: "I am going to drown myself because I have committed a grave fault."

The headmistress of the girl's school said that the girl had hidden the quarter-report containing marks for her class and was afraid to own up when an inquiry was made.—Reuter.

Mountbatten Summons Conference

New Delhi, Mar. 28. Rear-Admiral Lord Mountbatten, Viceroy of India, today invited the governors of all provinces of British India to a conference here in the middle of April.

The Viceroy a few days ago invited Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, to informal talks with him. Jinnah has accepted the invitation and is expected here early in April. It is not yet known whether Gandhi is accepting.

Gandhi told an audience at a village in Bihar Province last night that the Viceroy's first speech as Viceroy—which he referred to as "a new beginning"—was a "deliberate, unconditional and unequivocal pronouncement."

Referring to the "madness that had swept over the land," Gandhi said that he hoped the people would have "wisdom enough not to tempt the Viceroy to eat his own words."—Reuter.

U.N. Assembly And Palestine

Lake Success, N.Y., Mar. 28. The State Department has informed the British Government that it sees no objection to holding special sessions of the United Nations General Assembly to discuss Palestine. It was authoritatively learned here to-day.

The note, reported to have been delivered last night to the British Embassy, has not yet been officially published, but it is understood that it contains United States approval.

After consultation with the United Nations, Sir Alexander Cadogan, who it is presumed, will make a formal request to the United Nations for holding a special Assembly.

In the required majority of two-thirds of the United Nations agree, a special session could be held about the end of April.—Reuter.

ITALIANS RIOT

Bari, Italy, Mar. 28. Unemployed Italian rioters at Gioia Del Colle, 60 miles south of Bari, set fire to three buildings and proclaimed a general strike to-day.

Early reports said some persons were killed and many injured. The rioters cut communications and blocked roads around Gioia Del Colle.

Special squads of police were dispatched in armoured cars from Bari. The Chamber of Labour Office, also headquarters of the Farmers' Organisation and office of the Communist Party, were set on fire. The trouble stemmed from an order to the farmers either to give jobs to the unemployed or face confiscation of their land.—United Press.

Plea For Imperial Preference

London, Mar. 28. The Council of British Empire Producers to-day sent to the President of the Board of Trade a resolution calling on the United Kingdom and Dominion governments not to sacrifice "proved benefit of Empire preference in exchange for concessions which may well prove transitory, if not illusory."

The political pressure exerted by American manufacturers and producers, the resolution alleged, could at any time undermine the "adequate concessions" asked from other countries in exchange for modifications in Empire preferences.—Reuter.

Italy And Ethiopia

Rome, Mar. 28. A Foreign Office spokesman said to-day that Italy hoped soon to resume diplomatic and consular relations with Ethiopia, especially for the benefit of 7,000 Italians still living in the latter country.—United Press.

Holiday For Pope

Vatican City, Mar. 28. An authoritative Vatican source said to-day that Pope Pius may leave to-morrow for a 15-day rest at his summer residence of Castel Gandolfo, 30 kilometres south of Rome.

The source said the Pontiff was expected to depart late to-morrow afternoon "if the weather continues to be as excellent as it was to-day."—United Press.

MARSHALL NOT SEEKING TALK WITH STALIN

Moscow, Mar. 28. General Marshall is playing "hard to get" with Generalissimo Stalin. At the end of the third week of his stay in Moscow, the U.S. Secretary of State has made no overtures for a talk with Stalin, and his advisors insist that he has no plans now to take such initiative.

Likewise, he has held no private talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, although he has conferred outside the Council several times with Mr. Ernest Bevin and M. Georges Bidault.

MERCHANT MARINE OF THE AIR

Washington, Mar. 28. Chairman Charles Wolverton of the House of Representatives Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee to-day introduced a bill to create a "merchant marine of the air."

He said "government-owned foreign airlines, monopolies and cartels show real strength on trans-oceanic air routes" and that his plan "seeks to put United States strength behind American aviation."

He said hearings would begin about April 21. Senator Wallace White introduced a similar measure in the Senate.

Senator White said: "We already face competition of government-controlled and low wage and cost airline monopolies from such countries as England, France, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries. The time cannot be far off when Russia will bring to the international air transport field her special form of government domination."—United Press.

Would Bayonet Helpless Baby

Singapore, Mar. 28. Lieutenant-General Numata, Chief of Staff to the late Count Terachi, continuing his evidence at the afternoon session of the Chinese massacre trial today, gave further details of the Japanese Army code.

He stated that "a poor nation" like Japan was dependent on the implicit obedience of her soldiers for success in war.

He quoted "suicide planes, human torpedoes and human bullets" as working examples of the Japanese code of absolute obedience.

The prosecution, Numata said, that if he was ordered by a superior officer to bayonet a helpless baby, he would do so without hesitation.—Reuter.

DIPLOMAT TO WED IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai, Mar. 28. The engagement and forthcoming marriage on April 12 between Mr. Rafael H. Fernandez, Argentine Charge d'Affaires, and Consular General at Shanghai, and Miss Marie Lotina Milankovska, daughter of Count and Countess Milankovska of Augustov, Poland, was announced to-day.

The engagement was announced at a cocktail party in Mr. Fernandez's residence.

The marriage will be solemnised by Bishop Paul Yu-pin.—United Press.

Spanish Tension

London, Mar. 28. The Times Madrid correspondent, commenting on recent terrorist incidents in Spain, said to-day: "The frequency of such incidents and the increase of guerrilla activity throughout the country are tending to create a general state of tension which reminds many observers of the months of brewing trouble before the civil war."—United Press.

GERMANS DEMONSTRATE

(Continued from Page 1)

march through the city. At one stage, the crowd closed on the British correspondents and photographers standing on the roof of the main hall, but moved away without violence after jeering. Later, stones were thrown at the car as it moved slowly through the crowd.

Fritz Stahl, Chairman of the Dusseldorf Trade Unions Joint Committee, told the crowd through loud-speakers in the park that the unions would not rest until "the present catastrophe" had been overcome and the conscience of the world had been aroused.

Cheers greeted the statement of one speaker that "we will demand until we get more food."

POLICE STANDING BY
A British safety officer said that extra police were standing by but he declined to say whether British troops were being mobilised.

British military policemen appeared in the centre of Dusseldorf for the first time since the hunger demonstration began and a light armoured car was seen in the suburbs. Hunger demonstrators to-day turned the occupants out of a British Military Government car and threw the car into a lake.

The demonstrators in Dusseldorf and other centres of the Ruhr are described in a statement issued by

Marshall's advisers here, especially those at the Embassy, have been opposed to his seeking an audience with Stalin up to now, and some of them think Bevin made a tactical error in asking to see Stalin. It is learned that Stalin, in his talk with Bevin, offered Soviet economic help to the British during their current crisis.

The American view is that Stalin thus was able to put Bevin on the defensive immediately and in the embarrassing position of having to accept or reject the offer of the Soviet's helping hand.

Marshall expects to see Stalin before leaving Moscow, but it is understood that he has been anxious to keep President Truman's new policy divorced from the discussions here. It is also believed that he would like to hold off the Stalin meeting until after the Council discusses the United States proposal for a four-power disarmament treaty for Germany so that if the Soviet object again he can take the matter up with their top man.

Former Secretary of State Byrnes contended that Stalin had agreed in principle to such a treaty although Molotov always rejected it subsequently. In the Council itself Marshall continues his calm but firm yet cautious attitude which leaves most delegates, including Americans, with the feeling of not knowing the man.

—United Press.

Weapons Cache Trial Opens

Helsinki, Mar. 28. Twenty-two high-ranking Finnish Army officers, including two generals, to-day heard themselves charged with planning guerrilla war against Soviet Russia after the armistice was signed, when the long-delayed "weapons cache" trial opened here to-day.

The prosecution said that early in 1945, the Allied Control Commission queried the Finnish General Staff about caches. As a result, by October 1945 more than 1,300 arms dumps were discovered and numerous arrests made.—United Press.

All Set For Eclipse

Accra, Gold Coast, Mar. 28. A Finnish solar eclipse expedition is expected here towards the middle of April. It will go to Kpong, 45 miles north-west of Accra, which is known as the vantage point and where it is expected that other observers will join the expedition.

The eclipse will take place on May 20 and will be visible on a line roughly from Santiago in Chile to Kenya.

Four British scientists are going to Brazil and 12 United States scientists with two flying fortresses and ten tons of special equipment are also going there on April 1.—Reuter.

More U.S. Holidays Likely

Washington, Mar. 28. A House of Representatives judicial subcommittee is considering proposals to create four more legal holidays including August 14—the anniversary of Japan's unconditional surrender.—Associated Press.

GERMANS DEMONSTRATE

(Continued from Page 1)

the London Control Office for Germany and Austria as "all orderly." The statement says: "From the early hours of this morning, long columns marched in an orderly fashion through the streets of Dusseldorf to take part in a mass demonstration in Hofgarten."

"Banners were carried protesting against food shortages and at 9.30 a.m. it looked as if the whole population of Dusseldorf was moving in one direction. Even at that hour tens of thousands of people were jammed in Hofgarten and some had been there for several hours."

SIMILAR TO ESSEN
Trams were not running, but essential services such as gas, electricity, water and telephones were still in operation. Schools, shops and factories were closed.

This demonstration in Dusseldorf coincides with a similar one in Essen this morning, and follows a number of stoppages and demonstrations in various towns of the Ruhr.

Work is also taking place to-day in Witten, affecting between 2,000 and 3,000 people. In Cologne yesterday 5,000 workers stopped work. At Oshbrun, 8,000 building workers ceased work as a protest against the lack of bread. All demonstrations have been orderly, the statement concluded.—Reuter.

POCKET CARTOON



Argument In Balkans Commission

Sofia, Mar. 27 (delayed). The United States and Soviet delegates on the United Nations Commission investigating the Balkans squared off in a heated three-hour debate today over the American proposal that the Greek charges of Bulgarian and Yugoslav support for an autonomous Macedonian government be investigated.

The Soviet delegate, M. Lavrishev, accused the United States delegate, Mr. Mark Ethridge, of trying to "whitewash the Greek government."

Mr. Ethridge in return said: "I am not willing to close my mind to the idea that other governments also have been responsible for the Greek situation."

An argument broke out when Mr. Ethridge requested the Bulgarian and Yugoslav liaison officers to make a specific answer to the Greek charges that their governments were supporting a movement in Greece in an attempt to acquire a province for themselves.—United Press.

JAP GOVT. TOLD DUTIES

(Continued from Page 1)

Integrated series of economic and financial controls "which the current situation demands."

ACTION CALLED FOR
These economic objectives are national in scope, transcending the special interests of any group and, therefore, should be non-partisan, Gen. MacArthur said.

Determined measures are undertaken at once by the Japanese Government, the inflationary condition of the economy, together with its attendant maldistribution of food and other necessities, will become increasingly serious. Industrial recovery will be retarded and achievement of social and political objectives jeopardized which the Japanese people have made such encouraging start will be endangered.

Gen. MacArthur said the nation's welfare was up to Japan's own efforts. He added: "Aid to Japan cannot be expected upon a scale sufficiently great to overcome maldistribution and inflation within Japan."

He said outside assistance is contingent upon full utilization of home resources, which is entirely a responsibility of the Japanese Government.

"NEW IDEAS"
Premier Yoshida told Gen. MacArthur the Japanese Government now has some "new ideas" and will tackle the following points with "firm resolve":

(1) Will use force as well as persuasion to insure proper food collections from farmers and will see to the efficiency of the control of distribution.

(2) Will try to produce 30,000,000 tons of coal during the coming fiscal year (this would be more than 20 per cent increase over present production). Plans to completely revise the system for the allocation of basic materials on a strict priority basis.

(3) Will continue efforts to check advance in commodity prices.

(4) Will aid industries producing for exports.

(5) Will adhere to principles of sound finance and take positive measures to increase the people's savings.

(6) Will expand the Economic Stabilization Board.

"It is my earnest hope that you will recognize the effort the government is making in various measures stated above in order to carry out its responsibilities indicated in your letter, and that you will continue the assistance, and advice you have been kind enough to give us," Yoshida concluded.—United Press.

PETITION FOR DOV GRUNER

Jerusalem, Mar. 28. Tel-Aviv, the world's largest all-Jewish city, approved the filing of a petition in the Jerusalem High Court on behalf of Dov Ben-Gruner, who was convicted and sentenced for anti-British violence in Palestine.

The new petition, which Mayor Israel Rokach of Tel-Aviv agreed to sign, will attack the legality of the military court procedure under which Gruner was sentenced.—Associated Press.

Deputies Turn Italian Assembly Into Bedlam

Rome, Mar. 28. Screaming, cursing deputies of the Constituent Assembly staged a near brawl today when Rightists charged again that the Italian Communists were spreading political violence throughout the country in a systematic campaign of disorder.

The Assembly Vice-President, Giovanni Coni (Republican), lost control of the stormy meeting when Rightist and Leftist deputies rose to their feet, hurling invective at each other while two angry members almost came to blows.

The uproar began when the Interior Minister, Mario Scelba, (Christian Democrat), answered four questions concerning political violence. The deputies demanded a government statement on the attacks on monarchist meetings, the fight between the Communists and the Uomo Qualunquists, and alleged Leftist disorders aimed at disrupting the Sicilian elections.

Liberal Perrone Capone, who demanded an explanation of the attacks on monarchist meetings in Rome, charged that the recent political battles were "premeditated and systematic."

Independent Alfredo Covelli charged that political violence was systematically conducted in Sicily for continued propagation of the Communists against the Monarchists, and shouted to the government bench: "We must warn the government that unless they take

measures to avoid in an unequivocal manner these aggressions and violence which show themselves with systematic regularity, we will be constrained to intervene directly to defend ourselves."

Heated Exchange
Covelli charged that the Sicilian events showed "preparation on the part of the Communists for an electoral battle" and said the "Monarchist party was not disposed to submit to violence." This statement brought the Leftists to their feet shouting wildly against the speaker.

Order was restored after several minutes, but when Covelli engaged in a heated exchange with Scelba, charging that the police had failed to take steps to avoid political incidents, all the deputies left their seats to turn the meeting into turmoil.

Communist Raffaele Pastore rushed at Covelli, but was seized and held by Independent Luigi Filippo Beneditini, while Covelli was persuaded to return to his side of the Chamber.

Scelba provoked another outburst when he closed the debate by saying: "Provocations do not come only from the elements of the Left. Qualunquists demonstrations have taken place in Sicily to cry of 'hip, hip, hurray!'"

Scelba said: "The government is determined to intervene, but provocations from all sides must cease. The electoral fight must be carried out without grave incidents, and the government is determined to guarantee fundamental liberties and will carry out its action to suppress any attempt against these liberties."—United Press.

LEND-LEASE VESSELS RETURNED

Washington, Mar. 28.

The Navy Department said to-day that Britain, Mexico and Panama are the only countries to return any of the 4,802 naval vessels lend-leased during the war.

Russia and France are the two countries with the heaviest outstanding loans, while 16 others still retain United States craft.

The Department said that as of February 1, 2,216 units had been returned, 443 were lost during the war and 1,143 were returned "prior to termination of World War 2."

Britain received 3,663 units in all, including 37 escort carriers and 70 destroyers. Two carriers were sunk and 35 returned. Seven destroyer escorts were sunk, 70 returned and one is still retained. In all, Britain lost 635 lend-lease craft, returned 2,207 and still owes 814.

Russia received and returned seven units and Panama two. Russia leased 580 small vessels, and as of February 1 had returned none.

The Navy said three PT boats leased by Russia were sunk. France leased 247 vessels, lost four and returned none. China got 93, Brazil 66, Greece 33 and the Netherlands 23, none of which has been returned. Other outstanding ships include Norway 10, Yugoslavia 8 and Latin American countries 71.—United Press.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated Registered Articles and Parcel Post close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

Saturday, March 29
Airmail: Bangkok, Colombo, Saigon, Ceylon, Hongkong, Kanton, Kowloon, Chungking, 3.30 p.m.

Seamail: Rangoon, 4 p.m.
USA, Central and South America, Canada (via San Francisco), 3 p.m.
Macassar, Surabaya, Batavia, 4 p.m.
Ceylon, East and South Africa, 4 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekai, 4 p.m.
Tientsin, 4 p.m.

Sunday, March 30
Airmail: Singapore, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland and London, Kanton, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Luchow, Kuning, 10 a.m.

Seamail: Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Saigon, Johannesburg, Cairo, 3.30 p.m.
Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Kowloon, 3.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Chungking, 3.30 p.m.

Seamail: Rangoon, 10 a.m.
USA, Central and South America, Canada (via San Francisco), 10 a.m.
Kanton, 4 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekai, 4 p.m.
Tientsin, 4 p.m.

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NOTICE

War Crimes desires to get in touch with Mr. J. MacDonald, formerly of 319 Leitch Road, Kowloon. The above-mentioned is believed to have been a member of the Royal Scots Regiment and was, during the war years, interned in Camps 19D, Tokyo, and 2B, Kawasaki, Japan.

Will anyone having knowledge of the whereabouts of Mr. J. MacDonald kindly communicate with Lt. C. G. Brett, War Crimes Investigation Unit, Hong Kong, Telephone No. 24048.

INTER-ASIAN CONFERENCE IMPORTANCE

New York, Mar. 28.

The New York Times, in an editorial, to-day commented on the potentialities of the Inter-Asian Conference at present being held in New Delhi, and sounded a warning that it would do well for the Western world to watch its progress.

The editorial said: "The Western world will do well to watch carefully the progress of the Inter-Asian Conference which is convened in New Delhi at the call of Jawaharlal Nehru, All-India Congress leader in the Interim Government of India."

"Attending this meeting are representatives of over one-half of the world's people, largely brown and black. This half of the world's population is increasing by millions every year. Probably not even Mr. Nehru has hopes for any concrete accomplishments by the conference. But if it gives the representatives a sense of geographical unity, it may have large potentialities."

"In Asia there is only a thin layer of educated men. Sell them an idea and you will have influenced the thinking of a continent."—United Press.

CUP SEMI-FINALS

London, Mar. 28.

The F. A. Cup semi-finals between Newcastle and Charlton at Leeds and Liverpool and Burnley at Blackburn, hold pride of place in to-morrow's football programme.

In each case a First Division side opposes a Second League rival, but Newcastle and Burnley have shown themselves to be such formidable sides that an all Second Division final for the first time in history is a possibility.—Reuter.

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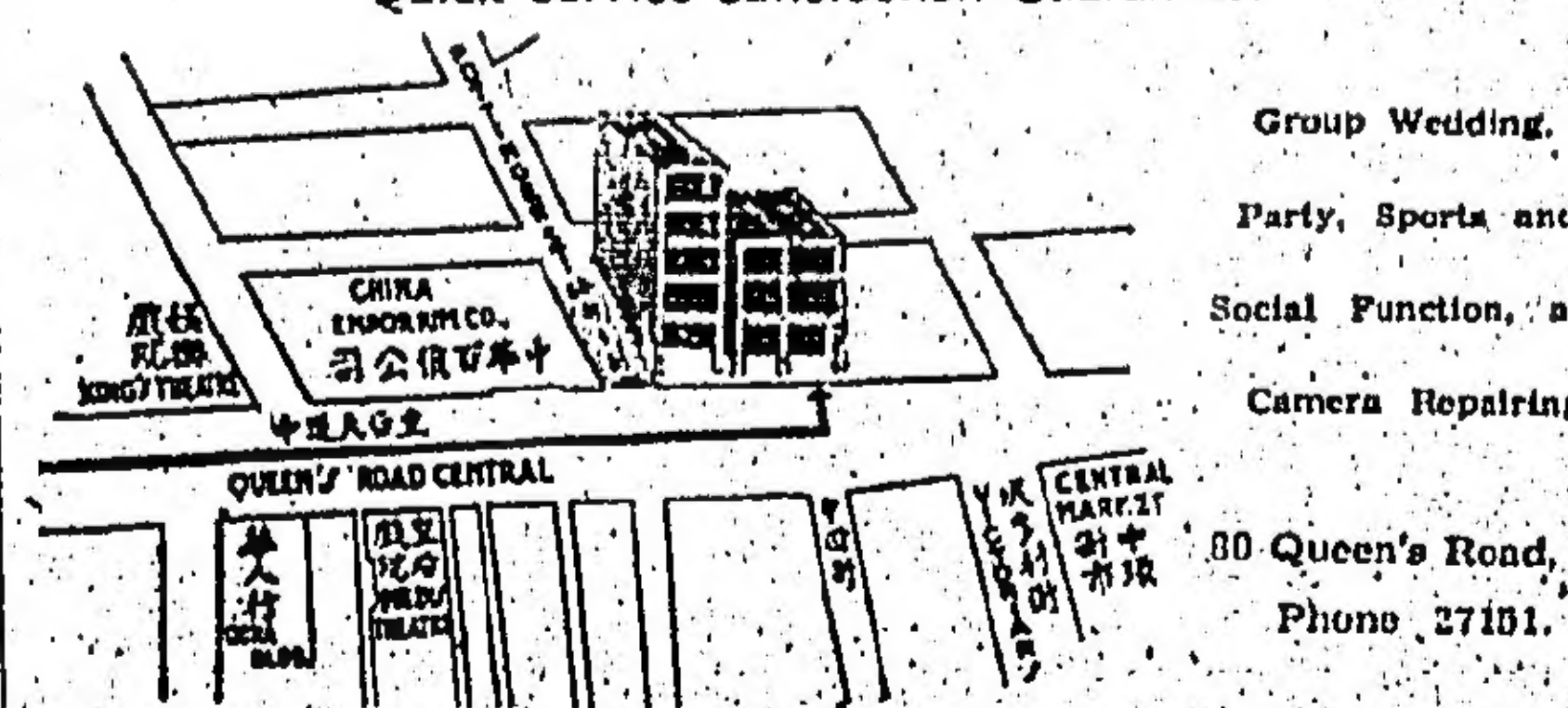
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British Legion

Having received the necessary authority from headquarters, it is now possible to re-start the local branch of the British Legion, and all ex-active Service men and women of the two Wars are cordially invited to attend at a meeting to be held at the Canteen, Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, 31st March to elect Officers.

E. J. R. Mitchell, Former Committee Member.